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ANNUAL REPORTS

of

Commissioner of Correction  
Warden, State Prison  
Supt., State Prison Colony  
Supt., Mass. Reformatory  
Supt., Reformatory for Women  
Supt., State Farm

STATE OF MASSACHUSETTS  
DEPARTMENT OF CORRECTIONS

1955  
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*The Commonwealth of Massachusetts*  
*Department of Correction*

*State House, Boston 33*

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COMMISSIONER

ANNUAL REPORT OF THE COMMISSIONER OF CORRECTION

December 31, 1951

To the Honorable the Senate and the House of Representatives in General Court assembled; I respectfully submit the 32nd Annual Report of the Department of Correction for the year 1951.

ORGANIZATION OF THE DEPARTMENT:

Commissioner: I assumed the office of Commissioner of Correction on February 1, 1951.

First Deputy Commissioner: I have retained in office Frank A. Dwyer as First Deputy Commissioner. Mr. Dwyer has been an employee of the Commonwealth almost twenty-five years, and a member of the staff of the Department of Correction for fifteen years.

Second Deputy Commissioner: I have also retained in office Mr. Richard G. Holland as Second Deputy Commissioner. Mr. Holland has been a member of the Department of Correction since 1933.

There has been appointed an Advisory Council to the Commissioner of Correction consisting of Warden John J. O'Brien, State Prison; Dr. Miriam Van Waters, Superintendent, Reformatory for Women; Judge Frank B. Coughlin, Superintendent, State Prison Colony; Colonel John C. Dolan, Superintendent, Massachusetts Reformatory; and James E. Warren, Superintendent, State Farm. The Advisory Council has met with the Commissioner each month in discussions of the problems of the Department. As a result of these meetings, unanimity of policy and administration has been achieved.

Additional space, which was very much needed, has been obtained from the Superintendent of Buildings by obtaining Room 127-A, which is now being used for the office of the Business Agent and staff, and Room 126-A, for the use of the transportation officers. The Department of Correction, consisting of Rooms 125 to 130 inclusive, has been completely redecorated and rearranged, providing for a sequence of operation, better working conditions, and a more efficient management.

During my first week of service, the preliminary plans for the construction of the new State Prison, to be built at Norfolk, were before the Public Building Commission for approval. I found at that time that there was a definite need for a change in the proposed plans to meet the requirements for the imprisonment of the most serious offenders, and expert advice was necessary. At my direction, the Deputy Commissioner and the architects designing the new prison conferred with Mr. James V. Bennett, Director of the Federal Bureau of Prisons in his office at Washington. At that conference it was decided that the plans needed revision, and, in accordance with suggestions made by experts of the Federal Bureau of Prisons, and with their assistance, the plans were revised. The revised plans provided for the future expansion of the new prison, and by cutting down on cubic space within the prison wall area, caused the Commonwealth a saving of over \$600,000.00. The revised plans, when presented to the Public Building Commission, met with their immediate approval. Authorization was given for completion of the working plans. At this writing, final working plans are before the Public Building Commission, and it is expected during the month of February, 1952, contracts will be let for the construction of the administration building, the prison-



proper building, and the power plant. The wall of the prison is, at this writing, practically completed. Due to weather conditions, the architect has recommended and it has been agreed to postpone a number of final operations for completion of the present contract for its construction. This delay is for the benefit of the Commonwealth, to make certain the quality of work will not be impaired because of the cold weather. It is planned to resume operations to complete the wall about the middle of March. This delay will not in any way affect future contractors in the construction of the Main Prison Building, the Administration Building and the Power Plant.

Conferences have been held with the National Production Authority for the allotment of scarce materials, and the Department has had reason to believe that allotments of such materials will be made at the time that bid proposals are accepted for the construction of the new Prison.

In February of 1951, I became aware of the serious industrial problem that existed in the institutions of the Department. Through the cooperation of the Federal Bureau of Prisons, an extensive survey of our whole industrial problem has been made and a report of the survey has been received during December, a copy of which has been submitted to His Excellency, Governor Paul A. Dever. This report deals with all our institutions and in particular recommends that a specific industrial program be put into effect when the new state prison now under construction at Norfolk is completed. The plan calls for many changes to be made in the various institutions of the Department during the progress of the construction of the new state prison, in order that when it is completed certain industries may be rearranged and new ones added and that there may be no curtailment of the manufacture of prison-made articles during the period of transition.

It has been estimated that the Industrial Building of the new state prison will cost \$1,300,000.00. Funds for this building were included in the Capital Outlay Program as passed by the last legislature in the final appropriation of \$3,000,000.00 for the completion of the new state prison. Additional moneys will be necessary for the replacement of the obsolete machinery, for the rearrangement and construction of industrial shops and the installation of new industries. The matter of these funds are now under study and a definite recommendation will be made at a later date as to the specific amounts necessary and the time of request for the same.

A system of inspection of the institutions of the Department has been instituted. With the Deputy Commissioner, I have personally made periodic inspections of the State Prison, State Prison Colony, Reformatory for Women, State Farm and Massachusetts Reformatory. It was found on the first inspections that all the institutions of the Department were very much in need of painting and repair. Since that time, sufficient funds have been appropriated and a painting program has been put into effect in each institution. It is expected that within three months each institution will have its painting program completed.

During the year 1951 there were committed from the Courts to State Prison 294 men, as compared with the following figures for the previous four years:

1950: 368; 1949: 291; 1948: 322; 1947: 348.

The State Prison budget has been fixed to provide for a population of 600 inmates. There was expended during the fiscal year ending June 30, 1951, \$791,482.28. This is a per capita cost of \$1,321.34 per inmate. It was necessary to transfer during the year from State Prison to State Prison Colony 176 men, and to the Massachusetts Reformatory, 22 men.



During the year 1951 there were committed from the Courts to Massachusetts Reformatory 259 men, as compared with the following figures for the previous four years:

1950: 288; 1949: 292; 1948: 275; 1947: 329.

The Massachusetts Reformatory budget has been fixed to provide for a population of 800 inmates. There was expended during the fiscal year ending June 30, 1951, \$1,008,222.46. This is a per capita cost of \$1,353.32 per inmate. It was necessary to transfer during the year from Massachusetts Reformatory to State Prison Colony 98 men.

During the year 1951 there were committed from the Courts to State Farm 1189 men, as compared with the following figures for the previous four years:

1950: 1248; 1949: 1476; 1948: 1403; 1947: 1072.

The State Farm budget has been fixed to provide for a population of 2,050 inmates. There was expended during the fiscal year ending June 30, 1951, \$2,024,261.30. This is a per capita cost of \$968.08 per inmate.

During the year 1951 there were committed from the Courts to the Reformatory for Women 210 women, as compared with the following figures for the previous four years:

1950: 190; 1949: 250; 1948: 307; 1947: 318.

The Reformatory for Women budget has been fixed to provide for a population of 300 inmates. There was expended during the fiscal year ending June 30, 1951, \$559,995.49. This is a per capita cost of \$2,276.40 per inmate.

All commitments to the State Prison Colony are the result of transfer by order of the Commissioner of Correction. The average

population for the year 1951 was 831 inmates, as compared with the following figures for the previous four years:

1950: 907; 1949: 873; 1948: 779; 1947: 706

The State Prison Colony budget has been fixed to provide for a population of 1050 inmates. There was expended during the fiscal year ending June 30, 1951, \$1,033,184.12. This is a per capita cost of \$1,176.75 per inmate.

Although the total average number of inmates committed during 1951 is lower than for the past four years, there have been recent indications of an increase in male commitments.

As a result of the inspections made and interviews with inmates in the aforesaid institutions, it has been found that the general health and morale of the inmates has been good.

During the year 1951, the inmates of State Prison contributed whole blood through the American Legion for Cushing General Hospital in the amount of 173 pints. The inmates of Massachusetts Reformatory contributed 564 pints to the Veterans Administration Mobile Unit, Framingham. The inmates of State Prison Colony contributed 525 pints to Pondville Hospital, 20 pints to State Prison Colony Hospital, and 386 pints to Cushing General Hospital. The State Farm inmates contributed 200 pints to the American Legion Bloodmobile, and the Reformatory for Women inmates contributed 24 pints to the Red Cross.

An inspection system has been put into effect for county penal institutions. The second Deputy Commissioner, Mr. Holland, has made periodic inspections of all county penal institutions. It has been found in general that conditions and the behavior and morale of inmates has been good. The total daily average of the fourteen county institutions for the year 1951 was 1664. For the year 1950, the total daily



average was 1886.

During the year, 1191 male prisoners sentenced to State Farm for drunkenness were interviewed for possible conditional release. 657 were released earlier than the three-month period, 429 released at 3 months, and 105 were held for a period over three months.

As a result of the enactment of Chapter 769 of the Acts of 1951, there has been established a clinic at the State Farm for the examination, diagnosis, and treatment of chronic alcoholism. Limited funds at this time have been appropriated for proper personnel. Approval has been given and there has been employed a psychologist and a junior clerk, but with the utilization of the regular staff at the State Farm to supplement the work of the two new employees, definite progress has been made in the clinic. As a result of a conference with the Director of the Division of Alcoholism of the Department of Public Health, the Superintendent and Medical Director at the State Farm, and the second Deputy Commissioner of Correction on alcoholism, a tentative set of standards has been prepared and put into operation at the clinic. As soon as possible, all persons sentenced for drunkenness have:

1. A thorough physical examination
2. An interview with the Social Worker and Psychologist
3. Psychometric and psychiatric examination

No attempt can be made to evaluate the results of this program at this writing. However, there is reason to believe that some success will be reported in the future in the rehabilitation of this type of offender, who primarily needs medical care.

At the Reformatory for Women, in accordance with the authority of General Laws, Chapter 127, Section 85, as amended in 1950, approving

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day work for the inmates of that institution, there have been thirty-one places of employment approved for domestic work, and the Superintendent of the Reformatory for Women has placed in these homes thirty-six inmates during the year at various times. They have received as compensation for their services the established rate of compensation as set by the Department of Labor and Industries and have earned a total of \$1,203.16. The plan for such work as to date met with success and has been a great factor in the rehabilitation of a certain type of offender.

Under the Director of Classification, the Transfer Board meetings for the selection of inmates for permanent transfer have taken place at the State Prison and the Massachusetts Reformatory, whereby twenty-two inmates were selected for transfer from State Prison to Massachusetts Reformatory, 176 from State Prison to State Prison Colony, and 98 from Massachusetts Reformatory to State Prison Colony.

At the Transfer Board meetings, the chaplains of all denominations have been invited to be present and their suggestions welcomed.

During the year there have been received 126 pardon petitions. Of the pardon petitions acted upon during the year by the Commissioner, in 66 cases it was recommended that the petition be denied, in 39 cases, it was recommended that the petition be granted, and in 12 cases, it was recommended that commutation be granted. In 7 cases it was recommended that the matter be referred to the Advisory Board of Pardons. Two cases are pending.

There have been received citations from the Probate Courts in 29 cases of defective delinquents who had filed petition for discharge in accordance with Chapter 123, Section 89-A. These were referred to



the Commissioner of Correction for a recommendation. In each case, an investigation was conducted and a report submitted to the Attorney General, who in turn reported to the court the recommendation made.

During the year, the Division of Classification made a total of 2642 field contacts: - 300 contacts with police officers, 295 home visits, 1194 social agency contacts, 853 reports of criminal records, Department of Mental Health records, and Bureau of Vital Statistics records, all for the information necessary for the completion of case histories in the various institutions of the department.

By Chapter 755 of the Acts of 1951, authorization was granted for the establishment of prison camps. In the appropriation for 1952, the sum of \$84,240.00 was appropriated for the establishment of one camp. As required by the law, the Commissioner of Conservation has held hearings in various sections of the State, and has designated as the place for the first camp, the Myles Standish Forest at Plymouth. As Director of Prison Camps, I have appointed Martin P. Davis, who has been connected with the Department of Correction since 1931. At this writing there is in the process of construction a building to house 50 prisoners in the established camp in Plymouth. I recommended in the budget for 1953 sufficient funds for the establishment of three additional camps.

Prior to the special message made by His Excellency, Governor Paul A. Dever, recommending prison camps, a study of the prison camps throughout the country was conducted by Mr. John Gavin, at my direction. It has been found throughout the country that, as a part of a penal system, prison camps are of great benefit, not only to the State, but in the rehabilitation of a certain type of offender.

In accordance with General Laws, Chapter 123, Section 118, as amended, during the year 1951, there were recommended by the State experts sixteen defective delinquents as being not mentally defective, and in accordance with the said law, the Commissioner brought petitions for discharge in the probate courts of the Commonwealth. Of that number, sixteen, the court discharged fourteen, denied one, and at the present writing, one case is pending in probate court.

As reported in the foregoing, our whole industrial problem has been studied by experts and definite recommendations have been made for improvements. It is expected that within the next year a large number of improvements will have been made. During 1951, a dry kiln for drying lumber has been constructed at the Massachusetts Reformatory at an approximate cost of \$11,000. A catalogue containing description and price of all prison-made articles sold to municipalities, County and State agencies has been printed (not having been printed over a period of ten years). A copy of the same has been submitted to every city and town and State agency in the Commonwealth.

The Industries of the Department and the average number of inmates employed in each are as follows:

Brush	42	Foundry	58
Metal	152	Printing	45
Underwear	44	Clothing	107
Concrete	58	Mattress	30
Metal	80	Shoe	70
Tobacco	31	Cloth	206
Furniture	111	Flag	12
Knitting	10	Sewing	12
Poultry	6		



For the year 1951, the total net sales was \$1,721,767.36.

I have found that the greatest weakness in our present State penal system is the lack of a proper place and facilities for the treatment of youthful offenders. During the year 1950 there were committed by the courts to the State Prison a total of 42 prisoners who were 21 years old or under:

<u>No. of Prisoners</u>	<u>Age</u>
17	21 years
13	20 "
8	19 "
2	18 "
1	17 "
1	16 "

During the same year there were committed to the Massachusetts Reformatory a total of 182 prisoners who were 21 years old or under:

<u>No. of Prisoners</u>	<u>Age</u>
23	21 years
38	20 "
35	19 "
28	18 "
36	17 "
16	16 "
6	15 "

A new institution for youthful offenders, with space to provide for 250, constructed without a wall, is recommended to be built on land now owned by the Commonwealth. In the Capital Outlay Program for the year 1955-1956, \$2,000,000. has been requested for such an institution. I strongly recommend its construction, and I am requesting that, if possible, it be advanced in the Capital Outlay Program to the year 1954.

In 1935, by Chapter 421 of the Acts of 1935, there was created a Norfolk State Hospital to house the criminal insane, and transfer the jurisdiction of these cases to the Department of Mental Health. From that time to date, no buildings have been constructed for the housing

of the criminal insane. However, in the Department of Mental Health Capital Outlay program, a request has been made for funds for this purpose. If and when the criminal insane are transferred to the Department of Mental Health, quarters now used for the housing of the criminal insane can be renovated and can be provided for the housing of the defective delinquents in separate units, whereby they can be classified according to intelligence, age, criminal and non-criminal categories, and proper programs set up therein for training and rehabilitation.

The reports by the warden and superintendents of the institutions of the Department, and the report of the Parole Board, and reports of criminal cases by the clerks of courts, trial justices, and the reports of arrests by the police of the cities and towns of the Commonwealth are being compiled, and will be printed in permanent form in 1952.

#### RECOMMENDATIONS FOR LEGISLATION

In view of Special Resolve passed during the year 1951, creating a special commission for a study of the Penal Laws, Chapter 59 of the Acts of 1951, the penal laws are now being studied, and the results of the study will be reported to the legislature at the end of 1952. The Department intends to recommend to the Commission during 1952 a number of changes in the laws pertaining to sentencing, treatment and release. Therefore, at this time, only three bills are being recommended to the legislature for enactment, and they are as follows:

1. A bill to provide for those serving life sentences to be eligible for release on parole. This bill would cause all lifers to be treated equally and eliminate to some degree petitions for Executive Clemency.



2. A bill to correct an amendment passed in 1951, at which time there was omitted, inadvertently, provision for the visit of an inmate to view the remains of a deceased member of his or her family. There are times when the family is desirous of having the inmate view the remains rather than attend the funeral. The bill provides that permission shall be granted at the discretion of the warden or superintendent.
3. A bill to grant authority to the Parole Board to release a State Prison inmate, or one serving State Prison time in another institution, after he has completed one-third of his minimum term. The present law restricts the release to two-thirds of the minimum term. This bill, as under the present law, leaves the matter of release in the discretion of the Parole Board.

Respectfully submitted,

Maxwell B. Grossman  
Commissioner of Correction

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## STATE PRISON

Boston (post-office address, Charlestown, Mass.)

## WARDEN'S REPORT

December 31, 1951

To the Commissioner of Correction:

I have the honor to transmit herewith the Annual Report of the State Prison for the year ending December 31, 1951.

The year just passed has witnessed extraordinary progress in the history of the State Prison. The Governor and legislature have practically assured a new State Prison and during the past year the wall has been completed.

The responsibility of the State Prison extends beyond that of mere custody. We must make every reasonable effort to reform and improve the inmate so that upon his parole or discharge he may take his place among his fellow men as a self-respecting, law-abiding, citizen. We have a social obligation and we protect society only insofar as we readapt the inmate to social life so that he will give up his criminal ways.

The inmate population as of December 31, 1951 was 605 in contrast to population of December 31, 1950 of 597 - an increase of less than  $1\frac{1}{2}\%$ .

There were 296 new commitments received from the Courts in contrast to 368 for the previous year - a decrease of approximately  $19\frac{1}{2}\%$ .

The average daily population during 1951 was 608 as against 594 in 1950.

One Pardon under Parole Conditions was granted during the year.

CANTEEN

Canteen sales for the year 1951 show an increase of approximately 16% over the previous year. The net profit for the year was \$2,935.74. Of this amount we expended \$2,665.09 for items and services classified as Inmate Benefits, such as: athletic and recreational supplies; repair and maintenance of radio and moving picture machines; dessert extras for holidays; and cost of magazine subscriptions and renewals.

RECORDS SECTION

During the year of 1951 Initial Interviews were given to 303 inmates and the usual investigation conducted on these cases. This is a decrease of 65 cases over 1949.

There were 18 meetings of the Transfer Board at which 349 inmates were interviewed and 228 selected for transfer to the State Prison Colony. In addition 57 inmates were transferred to the Massachusetts Reformatory and 14 to the Bridgewater State Hospital and Infirmary. This made a total of 299 Transfer Summaries that were prepared by this department.



For regular meetings of the Parole Board 65 Parole Summaries and 92 Institutional Summaries were written. In addition approximately 35 Pardon Summaries were compiled.

At the close of the year the personnel of the department consisted of one Head Social Worker, two Social Workers and one Senior Clerk in addition to one Social Worker, one Junior Clerk and one Senior Clerk loaned to us by the Division of Classification. During the year one Social Worker from the Division of Classification was transferred to the Department of Correction and no replacement was made. It was necessary to double up on the work in order to complete initial interviews. With the amount of work assigned to each worker and the demand that work be accomplished faster than humanly possible there is the increasing danger that the work will not be accomplished properly.

The status of supplies is still very critical. More and more forms have to be mimeographed which necessitates one worker going to the Department of Correction to use their machine. An increase in office expenditures is necessary in order to comply with requests from agencies associated with the Department.

### INDUSTRIES

The year 1951 has been a difficult year for the operation of the State Prison Industries.

The decision of the State Legislature to make the 1951 plates valid for 1952 resulted virtually in the shutting down of our largest industry, Automobile License Tags.

With the exception of additional 1951, lost, and damaged plates, no plates were produced for the Registry of Motor Vehicles.

Previous to the decision to forego the production of the 1952 plates the State had contracted for sufficient steel to manufacture a pair of plates for 1952. It had also contracted for sufficient paint for coating these plates. This left us with a large inventory of steel which we were obliged to carry during the year.

This excessive inventory seriously interfered with the financing of the prison industries by curtailing our available cash. This in turn made it necessary for us to forego many of the needed improvements in both this industry and the others operated under the present industries.

**AUTOMOBILE LICENSE PLATES** - During the year 1951 no plates were produced except as noted above. A small series known as "E" series were produced for the Registry, this "E" series not being valid until January 1, 1952. No general improvement was undertaken in this Department and only routine maintenance was necessary.

On March 1, 1951, Joseph H. LeCam who had been a Storekeeper since February 13, 1933 was transferred to the Lowell Textile Institute, Lowell, Mass., and he was replaced by Ralph W. Johnson on April 30, 1951.

**SIGN SHOP** - The manufacture of road and street signs progressed very satisfactorily throughout the year and facilities were improved by the installation of an additional press equipped with a Whistler Adjustable Base making it possible to punch necessary holes in perfect alignment.



UNDERWEAR - This industry has been conducted continually throughout the year but with a reduced inmate personnel which has made it impossible to avail ourselves of the use of the equipment to full advantage. During the year a considerable supply of surplus garments were purchased by the Purchasing Department. These surplus garments have found ready sale considerably reducing the demand for our own product but undoubtedly have been of overall benefit to the State.

On January 3, 1951 Mr. Frank P. Conaton, Storekeeper, died and his place was taken by Edward J. Duffy who was appointed on March 1, 1951.

PRINT SHOP - The printing shop has continued its operation very satisfactorily. About June 1st of this year, the Miehle Verticle Press broke in such a manner as to make repairs extremely expensive. An effort was made to replace this machine with an off-set type press without success. It would not seem advisable to make the extensive repairs necessary on the Miehle Verticle Press and it is my feeling that further effort should be made to replace this equipment with a press of the off-set type variety.

This industry should also be further benefitted by the purchase of a new folding machine as the one now in operation is extremely inadequate and inaccurate.

FOUNDRY - During the year one of the cupolas was found to be in such a condition that it was necessary to rebuild same. This was a long, tedious and expensive operation but was finally completed and the foundry again put in full operation. The operation has not been as successful in volume as hoped due to the limited inmate personnel available.

There still remains considerable modernizing to be accomplished in our industries but due to finance and the war situation it has been found advisable not to attempt to extensively carry out this modernization.

As stated in our 1950 report the truck drivers of the institution were transferred from the Prison Industry Payroll to the Maintenance Payroll and the Maintenance department assumed the care of two of the trucks.

One of the trucks which had been in operation since 1936 was traded in for a new truck on June 1951 and the other truck which had been in operation since 1935 was replaced in 1950 so that at the present time the two trucks operated by the Prison Industries are of recent manufacture and are in good repair.

The Principal Bookkeeper, Miss Julia A. Farrell, who retired on February 21, 1950 passed away on March 2, 1950 and was replaced by Miss Anna C. Walsh on September 7, 1951.

On July 16, 1951 Francis J. Duff was appointed Senior Bookkeeper. He had previously served in a temporary position from February 16, 1949 to September 20, 1950.

On February 20, 1951, a new position having been created, Mr. Salvatore Neri was appointed as Electrician by the Prison Industries.

Considerable progress was made in surveying the industrial capacities with the view of transferring these institutions to the new State Prison now being constructed.



It is hoped that many improvements can be made in our equipment thereby making it unnecessary to transfer inadequate equipment to the new State Prison at some future date.

#### MEDICAL

It is with satisfaction that we are able to report that the general health of the inmate population has been exceptionally good throughout the year.

It is also with deep satisfaction that we can report that there has not been a single death in this institution nor of any patient transferred to the Norfolk State Prison Colony Hospital during the past year.

During the latter part of February we were suddenly confronted with an outbreak of Acute Upper Respiratory Infections and this outbreak gradually increased to major proportions during a two week period and ended rather abruptly after that time. Measures were put into effect to terminate the spread of the infection and appropriate treatment was administered to those affected. The total number of cases examined and treated was 360 of which 212 showed characteristic symptoms but were without fever and 148 cases showed characteristic symptoms with elevations of temperature. Of the 148 febrile cases a total of 48 were admitted to the hospital. These cases in general were considered of the most severe type. The number of patient resident days in the hospital were 188 and the number of days excused to rooms totaled 424. There were no complications in any of these cases with but one exception and that patient was confined to the hospital with a diagnosis of Cardiac Collapse and Pneumonitis. His condition progressed favorably and he was eventually discharged from the hospital as much improved.

On September 3, 1951 a flurry of Acute Gastro-Intestinal Upsets occurred following that noon day meal. Approximately thirty such cases were called to our attention and all responded well to the usual treatment for cases of Acute Food Poisoning. Several inmates were allowed to rest in their rooms and one inmate required admission to the hospital because of generalized weakness following the attack. Symptoms generally were nausea, vomiting and diarrhea with generalized crampy abdominal pains. Temperatures were consistently sub-normal, pulses rapid and skin was moist and clammy.

During the past year inspections of the prison kitchen have been made and such regulations for improved sanitary conditions have been put into practice. However, it is to be noted that supper dishes with uneaten food are kept in the cells throughout the night. This at best is an unsatisfactory sanitary conditions most particularly during hot humid weather and can conceivably be the source of diseases in epidemic form.

It is our pleasure to report that it was not necessary to transfer any inmate to either the Massachusetts General Hospital or to the State Prison Colony Hospital for emergency treatment resulting from an industrial accident or for treatment which could not properly be administered at this institution.

For helpful cooperation shown in facilitating transfers of inmates to the various hospitals and other institutions of both routine and emergency patients for special treatment not available at this institution, we are grateful to the Commissioner of Correction and the members of the Staff, the officials and the physicians at the Bridgewater State Hospital, the State Farm and the State Prison Colony.



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We also wish to note with deep appreciation the services rendered throughout the year by our consultants in the varied fields of specialized medicine and surgery.

During the past year we have been visited on two occasions by the doctors and nurses of the Cushing General Hospital for the purpose of collecting blood donations. On these occasions a total of 184 pints of blood were freely donated by the inmates.

During the past year our newly acquired facilities as an Electrocardiograph machine, Basal Metabolism outfit and increased laboratory equipment have been used to great advantage and it again is with considerable satisfaction that I report that all work with these facilities including our x-ray machine has been done very brilliantly by our inmate staff.

#### Recommendations:

In order to provide more effective treatment in various conditions and to expedite the establishment of diagnosis, particularly in those cases wherein the doctors must make prompt decisions regarding the need for emergency transfer of the patient to another hospital for surgery or treatment that could not properly be administered here, it is recommended that such essential equipment as a microscope, diathermy apparatus, a more complete blood chemistry outfit and an autoclave be purchased.

I cannot offer any suggestion for disposal of the supper dishes after the meal without considerable conflict with the administrative set up in this institution. A suggestion perhaps to supply metal covers for dishes may be offered for consideration.

During the past five or six years we have maintained an ulcer diet for those few patients suffering from various types of gastro-intestinal pathology which require, in conjunction with proper medication, a variation of type and preparation of food necessary to maintain good health and the prevention of recurrent gastro-intestinal symptoms. Whereas there has never been a separate allowance for the maintenance of this special diet it has been necessary to obtain food from the appropriation designated for the general population. Since the institution of the special diet line, patients requiring the special diets have increased to an approximate number of fifty. This now presents a problem of obtaining food without depleting the appropriation for food for the general population. In view of the fact that there is no separate allowance for the maintenance of such a diet, the fact that there has been such a great increase in the number of patients requiring this diet and the absence of a qualified dietician, I recommend, 1. That such an allowance be appropriated. 2. That the services of a civilian dietician be engaged. 3. That facilities for a separate diet kitchen be procured.

A detailed report on the activities of the Medical Department for the year is set forth:

Medical cases admitted to the hospital during the year.....	274
Surgical cases admitted to the hospital during the year.....	32
Mental Observation cases admitted during the year.....	20
Total hospital admissions during the year.....	326



Total number of patient days in hospital during the year.....	1198
Minor surgical cases treated in the Out-Patient-Department.....	167
Number of patients treated in the Doctor's morning line.....	3173
Patients treated in the OPD excluding the Doctor's line.....	5052
Total number of patients examined or treated.....	8392
Total number of patients excused from work.....	620
Patients transferred to the Bridgewater State Hospital.....	7
Patients transferred to the Bridgewater State Farm.....	7
Patients transferred to the State Prison Colony Hospital.....	31
Sputum specimens submitted for examination.....	79
Sputum specimens reported positive.....	3
Total number of Basal Metabolism tests.....	8
Total number of Electrocardiograms taken.....	35
Complete blood examinations.....	74
Sedimentation rates taken.....	44
Blood sugars.....	11
Icterus Index tests taken during the year.....	12
Urinalysis done during the year.....	549
Total number of physiotherapy treatments.....	472
Total number of x-rays taken during the year.....	1722
Physical examinations for new men committed.....	326
(The above figure includes parole violators)	
Deaths occurring during the year.....	0
Patients in the hospital as of midnight December 31, 1951.....	2
Blood specimens taken for Hinton tests during the year.....	386
Number of positives and doubtful Hinton cases Jan. 1, 1951.....	4
New Positive cases reported during the year.....	7
Positive Hinton cases transferred during the year.....	4
Positive Hinton cases released during the year.....	3
*Positive Hinton cases as of December 31, 1951.....	9
Number of doubtful Hinton cases as of December 31, 1951.....	2
Number of Hinton positive cases reversed to negative.....	0
Anti-luetic treatments: Bis-sal-in-oil.....	53
Anti-luetic treatments: Mapharsen.....	0
Anti-luetic treatments: Penicillin.....	419
Total number of anti-luetic treatments given during year.....	472
Urethral smears taken for Neisser tests during the year.....	5
Number of positive Neisser cases treated during the year.....	2
Positive Neisser cases as of December 31, 1951.....	0



Rectal examinations during the year.....274

\* Denotes the cases actually under treatment. There are an unnumbered few with Positive Hinton's who are not undergoing treatment at the present time because of age, reactions to medication and other medical reasons.

#### DENTAL DEPARTMENT

The Dental Clinic for the past 12 months had 3,242 inmates who received dental treatment, which included extractions, fillings, minor oral surgery, Prophylaxis, and prosthetic replacements, in mouths where there were insufficient teeth for Mastication.

All new men admitted to the institution were carefully screened for emergency dental work, and charts were prepared for future restorative dentistry.

It is apparent that the inmate population is taking advantage of the dental services given them, as shown by the daily attendance at the clinic.

Tooth powder and tooth brushes are furnished, together with some Dental Hygiene instructions for all new inmates.

The following is a complete itemized report of the clinical activities for the year 1951:

#### Dentures Completed

Full Upper.....	37
Full Lower.....	28
Partials.....	33
Re-lined.....	5
Repaired.....	58
Gold crowns.....	27
Gold bridges.....	3
Adjustments on Dentures.....	239
Porcelain Jacket.....	2

#### Fillings

Amalgam.....	460
Porcelain.....	198
Zinic-Oxide.....	89
Copper Cement.....	51

#### Examinations

New Men.....	324
Re-Examinations.....	184
Scaling and Prophylaxis.....	515
Miscellaneous treatments.....	414
Extractions.....	413
Alveolotomies.....	23
Cyst removals.....	3
X-rays.....	462
Acute abscess.....	7
Gingivitis treatments.....	7
Fracture Mandible.....	1



Daily Attendance..... 14

Total Sitzings for Year. 3242

### RELIGION

Religious services have been conducted during the year for those of various denominations under the direction of Reverend Edward F. Hartigan, Catholic Chaplain; Reverend Howard P. Kellett, Protestant Chaplain; and Rabbi Benjamin L. Grossman, Jewish Chaplain. Christian Science Readers conducted services each Sunday. All services were well attended.

Catholic religious services were held each Sunday and Holy Day and were well attended. Confessions were heard once a month. Special services were held on Good Friday.

Once each week there was a special Catechism Class, during which the dogmas of the Catholic religion were expounded and the need of religion for rehabilitation and reestablishment in life stressed.

Private interviews were held in the Chaplain's office, and visits were made to the hospital and segregation section.

On October 24, 1951, Monsignor Robinson was relieved of duties as Chaplain, and His Excellency, Archbishop Cushing, appointed Rev. Edward F. Hartigan to succeed Monsignor Robinson.

In December, through the Guild of Our Lady of Ransom, an organ was donated to the Catholic Chapel.

A special Mission was conducted in the prison from December 20th to December 24th by Rev. John V. Delaunay, C.S.C., Dean, University of Portland, Portland, Oregon. The Mission was concluded in the morning of December 24th by His Excellency, Archbishop Cushing, who offered Mass, distributed Communion and spoke to the inmates making the Mission, and in this Mass Father Delaunay imparted the Papal Benediction.

A new roof was constructed on the library building and minor repairs were made to the interior in order to facilitate the increase of reading matter to the inmates.

Many new books and subscriptions to current magazines were donated to the library through the Guild of Our Lady of Ransom. The Guild also donated a shaving outfit to each new inmate and other gifts such as rosaries, prayer books, and catechisms. At Christmas time gift boxes were given to all inmates, regardless of race, color, or creed.

### EDUCATIONAL

The Prison School which conducts classes five days a week for a period of two hours each day, had an enrollment during the past year of 82 students.

The first group which met on Monday, Wednesday, and Friday, comprised the illiterate students and pupils of the first second, third, and fourth grades. These pupils devoted their time to the study of English and Arithmetic.



The second group comprised the fifth, sixth, seventh, and eighth grades and met on Tuesday and Thursday afternoons. The course of work for this group comprised a review of the work in the previous grades and advanced study in English, Arithmetic, History, and Geography.

It must be understood that new men committed to this institution are soon screened for transfer by the Norfolk Board and are sent to the Colony for rehabilitative guidance. As a result of this policy, the enrollment relative to the population of the prison continues to remain below average.

#### University Extension Courses

These courses offer the students the opportunity to further their education and enable them to supplement their knowledge achieved in the shops by the study of courses closely related to their work.

The Correspondence Department of the Prison encourages the inmate to further his education through the courses offered by the University Extension and to strive for High School equivalence certificates by taking prescribed courses. Certificates for completion of courses are given to the inmates who have attained satisfactory grades and examinations are taken under supervision. We have issued and have 116 courses active among the inmates who have qualified to meet the standards along their line of study.

The following is a list of courses and the number of men enrolled in various courses:

Art, Industrial Drafting, Sketching.....	9
English, all grades.....	20
Mathematics, all grades.....	13
Business Law and Management.....	2
Journalism and Short Story Writing.....	6
Languages, (Latin, Spanish, German, French).....	20
Automotive, Carpentry, Electric, Plumbing...	9
Typing, Office Management, Sales.....	16
Music.....	2
Construction, (Steam, Diesel, Welding, etc.)	17
Navigation.....	2

In closing I wish to thank the clergy, The Massachusetts Society for Aid to Discharged Prisoners, your deputies, and yourself for your cooperation, guidance, and advice during the past year. I also wish to thank all the employees for their loyal and faithful service.

Respectfully submitted,

John J. O'Brien  
Warden, State Prison



STATE PRISON COLONY  
Norfolk, Mass.

SUPERINTENDENT'S REPORT

December 31, 1951

To the Commissioner of Correction:

I have the honor to submit to you the following report on the administration of the State Prison Colony at Norfolk for the year ending December 31, 1951.

One of the significant events during the year was the inmate debate with Oxford University of England. The event was covered by the Associated Press, the United Press, and Times Magazine. Articles on the debate appeared in several newspapers in this country and in England. Reports of the inmate victory were broadcast nationally.

The year 1951 found the inmate boxing and chess teams competing against outside teams. It is my opinion this type of competition is excellent for morale.

In the past year the inmates donated 393 pints of whole blood to the Cushing V. A. Hospital. It should be noted that many more inmates volunteered; however, they were unable to donate due to the fact that insufficient equipment was brought to the institution by the V.A.

The inmates, through their Council, donated \$50. to the Cancer Fund, \$50 to the Salvation Army, and \$50 to Our Lady of Ransom Guild.

One serious disturbance occurred during the year when an inmate under the influence of a stimulant created confusion on the top landing of a dormitory and held off the officers with a knife. Preparation was made to use gas. However, this was not necessary since the inmate was subdued by persuasion and taken into custody.

SELECTED POPULATION STATISTICS

The inmate population count at the beginning of the year was 862 (a decrease of 40 over the same date last year); at the end of the year it was 774 (a decrease of 88 over the same date last year). The average daily population was 836 (a decrease of 71); the largest number during the year was 879 and the smallest was 763.

During the year:-

- 228 were transferred from State Prison (decrease of 2)
- 197 were transferred from Mass. Reformatory (increase of 7)
- 1 was transferred from State Farm (decrease of 1)
- 26 were transferred from Jails and Houses of Correction (decrease of 6)
- 2 were released at expiration of maximum sentence (increase of 2)
- 255 were released by permit of the Parole Board (decrease of 27)



- 72 were released on certificate of discharge (decrease of 6)
- 68 were transferred to State Prison (increase of 20)
- 106 were transferred to Mass. Reformatory (increase of 51)
- 27 were transferred to Jails and Houses of Correction (increase of 1)
- 2 were transferred to State Farm (decrease of 3)

#### MAINTENANCE

In addition to routine repair and maintenance of buildings, the following projects were completed:

- Honey Pot cottage completely renovated.
- Interior of Units 6-1 and 6-3 painted.
- Administration Building rooms and offices painted.
- All the rooms and corridors of the Hospital were painted; also the beds, chairs and tables.
- Laundry Building painted.
- Interior of the buildings at the farm were painted.
- New building with a concrete base was erected near vehicle trap for storage.
- Powerhouse roof, demolished during high wind, was rebuilt.
- Rebuilt walk-in food storage box for Forestry Division.

Many other smaller projects too numerous to mention have been completed.

Income received for laundry services to Pondville Hospital amounted to \$9,520.92. This money goes to the State Treasurer as income.

The cost of operating the Power Plant amounted to \$68,963.06. During the year the Industries Division was charged with 15% of the cost, which amounted to \$11,036.73. This money was sent to the State Treasurer as income. An auxiliary service agreement, which provides immediate tie-in with the Boston Edison Co. system, was continued.

The State Prison Colony started in May, 1946, to supply water to the town of Norfolk. This contract has been renewed on a yearly basis of \$110.00 for one million gallons. The water used by the town during the year amounted to 4,232,100 gallons.

#### Farm

The total produce from the farm during the year was valued at \$60,472.54 of which \$49,453.00 was transferred to the storehouse for table consumption. The potato crop was poor inasmuch as the yield from 4 acres was 314 bushels. The tomato crop was also poor. This was probably due to the cold and wet season.

Surplus garden crops were obtained from other institutions for canning. Approximately 11,600 cans of fruits and vegetables were received from the institution cannery.

The herd of 100 head of cattle consisted of 45 cows, 16 calves, 34 heifers, 4 bulls, and 1 steer. In 1951 there were approximately the same number of milking cows as in the previous year. Our bacteria count has been very good throughout the year and kept to a satisfactory level. The herd was kept on



herd test and showed continued improvement over last year. In the past four years there has been a marked improvement each year. We are still carrying on the Mammary Gland program on our calves.

The level of pigs was up over the previous year. At the end of 1951 there were 159 pigs.

The hens did not produce well during the year. There was a large mortality rate among the chicks purchased during the year of 1951, caused by the double inoculation for Newcastle and Pox being given close together.

### INDUSTRIES

The Industrial Shops are the same as last year, as follows: Clothing, Concrete, Mattress, Metal, Shoe, and Tobacco. The functional operations of management, accounting, receiving, storing and shipping continue as formerly.

The average number of inmates working in the Industries departments at the close of the year was 330. For good shop operation we should have 100 more men working.

Inventory adjustments continue to be low, the Annual Inventory on June 30, 1951, showing 3/4 of 1% adjustment on an inventory valued at \$376,472.58, as compared with inventory the previous year of \$298,015.05, showing adjustments of less than 3/4 of 1%.

Material markets are practically normal in all but the metal lines. Sheet steel (galvanized, blue and stainless) is almost unobtainable. We have a terrific backlog of orders calling for galvanized ware goods, a good many of which will eventually have to be released. There are more orders on hand calling for ware goods than we have materials to take care of. Other material lines are obtainable: Cardboard, cotton goods, worsteds, hair, leather, etc.

Re-upholstery orders and requests are flooding our Mattress Shop. The orders for mattresses and pillows have increased, and we just issued shop orders for over 1,000 mattresses. Finished goods inventory is low in Clothing #2, Concrete, Mattress, and Metal. Clothing #1, Shoe and Tobacco are able to keep finished goods about normal. Our ambition at the present writing is to build up Finished Goods inventory in the four shops cited above, so that we can take better care of customers. A good deal of the business for Clothing #2 as well as the Mattress Shop is special and cannot be predicted, therefore not carried in stock, but made to order.

The Concrete Shop continues to be high in profit, both in dollars and cents and percentage wise. A year ago we would have welcomed defense orders; now we would not, except in the Metal Shop, and then only in order to be able to obtain materials to work with.

The value of sales for the year ending December 31, 1951, was \$541,278.69 as compared with sales of \$551,539.43 for the same period ending December 31, 1950, a decrease of \$10,260.74.

Mr. Thurman Andrew, Industrial Shop Manager (Tobacco), retired during the year.



Examinations have been posted for Industrial Shop Manager - Tobacco Shop, and for Industrial Instructor - Metal Shop.

The biggest problem in Industries today is the shortage of shop inmate-labor and the shortage of sheet steel, for production in the Metal Shop.

#### EDUCATIONAL DEPARTMENT

The educational department carries on a formal program of education at Norfolk, handles the correspondence courses given by the Department of Education and from other sources, runs the library, supervises the avocational program, conducts an evening class in manual training (and from time to time in other subjects), and handles the summer inmate-garden program.

All outgoing mail pertaining to avocational purchases passes through the office for censorship. All such purchases being received must clear through this office for approval and any necessary recording. A double set of records is kept on the inmate ownership of all books and tools, and of all transfers thereof between inmates.

The day-school program which was first started in the fall of 1948 has been continued to the present time. Annually school starts in September and terminates in June. The term beginning in September 1951 inaugurated the fourth year of this program, which is built around the employment of four civilian teachers, aided by inmate teachers.

The curriculum repeats as regards A.M. and P.M. The enrollment is balanced between the two groups so far as possible, in deference to the prison industries.

The subjects taught during the school year were as follows:

##### Senior Group

English and Literature  
Algebra  
World History  
\*Social Science  
\*General Science  
\*Navigation Mathematics  
\*French  
\*Bookkeeping

\*Choice of one.

##### Junior Group

English and Literature  
Arithmetic  
World History  
\*Special Science  
\*General Science  
\*Navigation Mathematics  
\*French  
\*Bookkeeping

##### Intermediate Group

Reading  
Writing  
Spelling  
Arithmetic  
U.S. History  
Geography  
Civics  
General Science

##### Elementary Group

Reading  
Writing  
Spelling  
Arithmetic  
U.S. History  
Geography  
Civics



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Home work was not regularly required, although special book reports, etc., were sometimes called for. Many men on their own, did additional work outside school hours. The use of report cards is being continued. A wire recorder has been used as an adjunct to English and Public Speaking of a general educational nature. Movies on educational subjects have been shown on a semi-monthly schedule. A subscription to "World News Map of the Week" has aided the classes in history and current events.

An agreement has been reached with the Department of Education (Division of University Extension) whereby upper class pupils may, on our recommendation as a result of their work in our school, take the Division's supervised exams for credit towards their High School Equivalency Certificate. At this writing, seven inmates have taken exams on this basis.

The evening class in manual training has been conducted throughout the year by the same part-time instructor. A class of 6 to 10 men has met five evenings a week and has worked on model boats, toys, furniture and novelties. In a year's time there is considerable turn-over in membership. Some men work on special projects, some make a few items from the sale of which they are able to get started on their own. A few of them come week after week for long periods of time.

An evening school in German was taught three times a week by an inmate from February through June. The attendance averaged 20. The wire recorder was used in this class to enable the men to learn pronunciation more readily.

A science discussion group, inmate sponsored, started on Saturday mornings in March. With an average attendance of 12, this group continued through the summer and fall. At first their interest was directed at a wide range of scientific subjects, but as time went on, and with changing membership, it gradually converged on an interest in radio and electronics. At this point a civilian employee came on his own time to instruct them in theory. At the end of 1951 we were scouting the possibilities of adding supervised work on old radio equipment in the school laboratory, as part of the regular school program.

One hundred forty-three men were taking courses as of December 31, 1951, with the University Extension of the Massachusetts Department of Education. 147 new courses were started during the year, and 812 assignments were turned in for correction. 77 courses were completed, while 84 were turned in for one reason or another (release, etc.). A total of 22 certificates were received from the University Extension for men completing whole courses successfully. 18 supervised end-of-course exams were given to men studying for High School Equivalency Certificates. Two men were actively engaged in courses in radio, television and electronics from National Schools, Los Angeles, California. Four were taking courses from I.C.S. (1 steam engineering, 1 mechanical drawing, 1 business administration, and 1 electrical engineering). One man was studying navigation with the U.S. Maritime Service Institute. Several men were taking Bible courses.

Avocational work of various sorts consumes much of the leisure time of a great many of the inmates. The bulk of the work is done in the basements of the residence buildings.



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The moulding and finishing of plaster items has come to be the predominant activity; woodwork being now a poor second. Plaster work does not require a large initial investment, nor great skill, and an item which appeals to the customer sells readily and at a price which is considered by the customer to be reasonable and which means a good profit to the producer. This work is, however, dirty and a problem to control, and the administration has more than once in the past considered abolishing it.

In addition to plaster work and various kinds of woodwork, men engage in cloth work (neckties, scarfs, rugs, etc.), jewelry (wire and plastic pieces), paper flowers, greeting cards, model boats and automobiles, and a few other miscellaneous activities.

Sales at the Gate House Store of avocational articles totaled \$34,463.68, a decrease of over \$13,000.00 against the 1950 figure. The decrease in sales is believed due in considerable part to the decrease in the amount of money available these days for such purchases.

Due to the congestion and complications caused by the increase in plaster work, restrictions were imposed from time to time. A restriction made in March, 1951, required that men owning the rubber moulds were the only ones who could send the respective items to the Gate House store for sale. Not only did this aim at curbing the "big operators", but it made the program more equitable, and easier to control. A complete inventory of moulds was made, and a card file set up recording in detail a description of each mould. Plaster piece moulds were banned, although moulds in existence could be kept by present owners.

The garden program is a very popular and worthwhile summer activity, each man who participates having the use of an area of ground 10 ft. by 30 ft. In 1951, 371 men participated in this program, which figure included changes of "ownership" of plots. Three hundred twenty-three plots were worked inside the wall, 37 at the farm colony. Plots forfeited by men being released are often issued to other applicants, but some are worked by the grounds-keeper, and the produce delivered to the hospital.

The Community Service Loan Fund, originally established by private donations to aid men in starting avocational work, was drawn upon to aid ten men during the year, and a total of \$98.00 was loaned. The total amount of the fund is now \$112.72.

The library is probably one of the best prison libraries in the East. Although operating on two to three hundred dollars provided by the Inmate Council and about one hundred dollars worth of books from the State, many up-to-date fiction and non-fiction books are added to the shelves annually.

The total number of volumes in the library at the end of 1951 was 10,395. 159 books were added during the year and 66 were discarded. Of those added, 59 were donated, 98 were purchased by the Inmate Council, and 2 were State purchases. Approximately 4300 books were repaired, 1296 of which were major repairs.

The total number of books issued during the year was 27,590, of which 1200 were sent to the farm dormitory (100 a month), and 30 a 2-week period were sent to the Receiving Building and 20 to the third floor of the hospital. Every other week 20 were sent to the second floor of the hospital. Individual borrowers took 23,457 books over the counter, about 70% being fiction and 30% non-fiction and foreign. The total number of borrowers making direct



use of the library (excluding farm, hospital, and receiving building) was 14,843. With some 600 men having library cards, this means that each man went to the library for books approximately 25 times during the year.

As a service to inmates who were interested in subjects not covered by the library, 17 books were borrowed from the State Loan Library.

Subscriptions to 22 magazines were provided by the State, most of which were available in the Library, but some were sent to the farm dormitory and to the hospital. These subscriptions are annually provided, the particular magazines being varied from time to time according to the reader interest.

Subscriptions to 15 magazines were provided by the Inmate Council. These magazines made possible certain additional copies to the farm and to the inside library and hospital. It also added magazines of general interest to the library reading material.

The publishers of "Reader's Digest" have inaugurated a new policy whereby copies of its month old magazines are made available to institutions at no cost (beyond mailing charges). Since January 1951 we have been receiving 25 copies on this basis. They are distributed to the library, the farm, receiving building, and hospital.

A discussion group, sponsored by the nation-wide Great Books Foundation, has been meeting here since the fall of 1949. The group averages about twenty inmates and meets every other week during the winter season, a total of some 18 meetings. The group is led by an outside trained leader, who comes here gratuitously. The books which are discussed are those in the lists drawn up by the Great Books Foundation in Chicago, and are made available either by State purchase or by Council purchase. They come in sets, are paper covered, and become the property of the Education Department at the end of the season. This activity is considered noteworthy in its influence, stimulating to the men's minds in their search for the basic, ageless truths of life.

Several men were engaged in stamp collecting. No organized group now exists, each man being on his own. A few also save postal cancellations.

#### COMMUNITY SERVICE DEPARTMENT

The Alcoholics Anonymous group continues to meet each week on Wednesday evenings as they have for the past four years. An inmate chairman is selected at each meeting, but the inmate secretary holds his position on a permanent basis. Visitors still continue to attend the meetings and occasionally ex-inmates are included among the visitors. This plan of allowing ex-inmates to attend these meetings has worked out well and the procedure has been to continue to allow only one ex-inmate to attend any one meeting. On October 20, 1951, the Group held its fourth anniversary party. Guests included outsiders and members of the Staff. Refreshments were served and the expense was paid by donations from the individual inmate members of the group. The maximum attendance at the group meetings was 86 and the minimum attendance was 32. The average attendance was 64. In January, two open meetings were held and 260 inmates attended each meeting.



The unit baseball league consisting of 15 teams began their 120 game schedule on April 24. Playoffs were held August 11 through August 30. The inside first team and the Farm Colony team competed against a total of 48 outside teams. The sum of \$1,142 was expended for cleaning, repairing, and the purchase of new equipment.

During the spring the Council appropriated money to build a new outside boxing ring. Under the supervision of the Community Service Officer, it was completed at a cost of \$240. On May 30th boxing bouts between inmates were held and prizes were given to the participants. On July 4th boxers from a Naval Base competed against the inmates, and on Labor Day they returned to compete again. Trophies were awarded to the winners of these matches. At all the bouts, men prominent in the fight world acted as judges and referees. Approximately \$150 was appropriated by the Council for this activity.

Bocci continued to be a popular game, especially for the older men, and the annual tournaments on May 30, July 4, and Labor Day attracted many contestants. Prizes for the year amounted to six dollars. Under the supervision of the C.S.O., a new court of cement with a wood liner was constructed in the East Midway, at a cost of about \$88. There is still a bill pending with monies appropriated to build the same type bocci court at the Farm Colony.

On July 4, field events were held on the West Field. A plaque was given to the winning unit. Fifteen dollars was expended for prizes.

The football team of 33 properly equipped and coached players began its season on September 9. During the season the inmate squad competed against nine outside teams, winning 6 and losing 3. Approximately \$720 was expended for this activity.

Classes in boxing and calisthenics were held every Saturday afternoon during the winter and attendance was good throughout the season. A new canvas cover for the boxing ring was purchased at a cost of \$30.

Handball continued to be as popular as ever and the courts were in constant use. Tournaments were held on May 30, July 4, and Labor Day. A total of \$6 was expended for prizes.

The use of the horseshoe courts was spasmodic during the year. However, tournaments were held on three holidays and a total of \$6 was spent for prizes.

Interest in softball was slight during the year. A few pick-up games were played and previously approved equipment was used.

Following the custom of many years, Christmas parties were held in all units, the Farm Colony, Receiving Building, and Hospital. A total of \$369 was expended for decorations, cigarettes, and candy. Fruit was purchased for the Hospital patients. In addition, each inmate received a Sunshine Basket from the Salvation Army, and a basket from the Society of Our Lady of Ransom Guild.

During the year, \$317 was spent from the U.S.P. and \$327 from the No. 1 & 2 accounts for ice cream on the various holidays. A change in the latter half of the year, to ice cream mix cut the cost of ice cream in half during that period.



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Paper and twine were purchased for use at the Gate House Store, the units, the O/C office and the P.E.O. office. This material was used for wrapping and tying inmate bundles for shipment. A total of \$163 was spent for the material.

The plan to outfit the entire Colony with plastic ware is still in effect. This year plastic dishes were bought for the Council Room and the main line kitchen. These two sets are in blue color as compared with the tan color dishes issued to the units. In this way a closer check can be kept on the dishes in these departments. During the year, \$339 was expended for plastic ware. Approximately one-third of this amount was taken from the breakage account to make up for deficiencies in the quota set up for the units.

The cost of repairing unit radios for the year was \$75. The practice of testing tubes and making minor repairs is still in effect at the Community Service Department, resulting in less expenditure for repairs.

In the year 1951 the inmates debated the following teams:

- Jan. 14 - Williams College - "That the Commonwealth of Massachusetts should sponsor a state lottery to create additional revenue." Norfolk had the affirmative.
- Feb. 11 - Harvard University - "That the American people should support the Welfare State." Norfolk had the affirmative.
- Feb. 25 - Providence College - "That the voting age be lowered to 18 years." Norfolk had the affirmative.
- Mar. 18 - Boston University - "That the non-Communist nations should form a new world organization." Norfolk had the negative.
- Apr. 8 - Holy Cross College - "That the United States should have conscription of capital in event of war." Norfolk had the affirmative.
- Oct. 28 - Williams College - "That euthanasia should be legalized." Norfolk had the negative.
- Dec. 20 - Oxford University of England - (INTERNATIONAL DEBATE) - "That this house recognize the need for a free National Health Service." Norfolk had the negative.

The Harvard debate of 2/11/51 attracted nation-wide attention and received favorable comments on the radio and in the newspapers.

Fifty-one dollars was spent for checkers, dominoes, chess sets, Chinese checkers, and pick-up sticks. A portion of these went to the Hospital 2nd and 3rd floors; the remainder is stored at the C.S.D. and is doled out as needed. The inauguration of a Chess Club called for the expenditure of \$30.00 for instruction books and three deluxe chess sets. The Chess Club was disbanded in May for the summer and was reorganized in October for the winter and spring season.



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Forty motion pictures were provided by the Commonwealth. The Council and Staff approved twelve additional motion pictures for which \$250 was expended from the Undistributed Store Profits and \$50 from interest on the inmates No. 1 and 2 accounts. In September a revised method of payment of the operator was made known and after the conditions were examined from all view-points, some adjustments were made and the conditions of the payment of the operator was settled to the satisfaction of all involved. In December the CSD was made aware of the fact that the film exchanges in Boston were deliberating on cutting down on the number of films donated gratis. The CSO contacted these exchanges and the Film Board of Trade in an attempt to bolster the entire movie program. Particular emphasis was stressed on the fact that movies are of a great help to inmate morale during confinement.

The Catholic and Protestant choirs rehearsed twice weekly during the year and sang at their respective services. The average attendance at each rehearsal was 12.

The orchestra continued to rehearse three times a week and played at all the entertainments that took place in the auditorium. The beginners class met every Saturday afternoon under the direction of a civilian musical instructor.

The Print Shop completed 330 jobs and made 592,830 impressions during the year. The inmate account for the "Colony" (a bimonthly paper) had a balance of \$94.39 on January 1, 1951. During the year it received \$517.35 and expended \$390.12, leaving a balance at the end of the year of \$127.23.

The Inmate Council voted upon a total of 150 bills and received Staff approval on 125.

An average of 280 inmates attended weekly Catholic services, and an average of 25 received Holy Communion weekly.

The regular Protestant services were attended by an average of 70 inmates, with an average of 50 inmates participating in Communion services.

An average of 10 attended the regular Jewish services.

The average attendance at the Christian Science services was 20, and the Salvation Army services, four a year, were attended by an average of 275.

On April 2, 1951, Episcopal Communion Services were conducted in the Chapel.

The Greek Orthodox services were attended by an average of 25 inmates.

In addition, the Chaplains conducted various special programs, afforded a large number of interviews, distributed religious literature, sent out letters on behalf of inmates, made outside contacts and assisted in facilitating parole releases. Inmates were also provided with gifts from different religious groups, particularly at Christmas.



DIAGNOSTIC DIVISION

In October, 1951, the Diagnostic Division was requested by the Director of Classification to undertake field investigation in Norfolk, Bristol, Plymouth and Barnstable counties due to the retirement of Mr. Abely, field investigator, who was assigned to the Massachusetts Reformatory staff. Because of the time-consuming nature of this work and because additional personnel has not been added to this division, the work has been progressing very slowly as it can be done only when the pressure of regular duties permits. This means that such pertinent classification data as official versions of offenses and family data are not now immediately available when screening inmates for various institutional purposes. Further, a new Parole Board policy, effective January 1, 1952, of advancing the parole hearing date of certain Massachusetts Reformatory inmates from 3 to 10 months, will necessitate that pertinent records be available sooner than under the old policy.

Requests for abstracts of our records by other institutions and agencies, selective service registrations, and alien registrations have all been time-consuming.

Since October, 18 field assignments have been completed for either State Prison or Mass. Reformatory; 14 of these assignments were completed by one worker.

Following is a list of records prepared for use of the Parole Board and the Department of Correction:-

658 Criminal Records	329 Visit & Correspondence Records
251 Transfer Summaries	235 Notices to Parole Board
31 Pardon Summaries	94 Requests for Certificate of Discharge
260 Parole Summaries	2 Social Case Histories
101 Parole Supplements	17 Field Assignments Completed
329 Parole Officer forms	

CUSTODIAL DIVISION

During the past year the Custodial Division operated with its full complement of officers for the greater part of the time. There were 44 new appointments and 39 terminations during the year. Practically all of the new appointments were from Civil Service lists, thereby replacing almost all non-Civil Service temporary officers. Terminations were caused by resignations, transfer to other institutions, entrance into the armed forces. One officer, Frederick Chatel, retired. Gilbert Robson, an employee of long-standing, died on September 30. Two officers entered the armed forces.

Supervising Correction Officers were appointed to the night shifts, one on the 4-12 shift and one on the 12-8 shift. Five new Senior Correction Officers were appointed.

Uniforms have been issued to all new permanent officers who have served their six months probationary period. Replacements were also issued to other permanent officers, in a few cases. Pressing and minor repairs continue to be made when necessary in the clothing division of our Industrial Department.



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Proper records have been kept on these issues for the Steward and Custodial files.

The vacation schedule, operated and supervised by this department, adhered to the policy drawn up by the institution in conjunction with representatives of the local union.

During the year, 55 new officers were instructed in the use of all arms; types and functions of different kinds of gas; use of handcuffs, leg irons, iron claw, clubs, flares, etc. Most of this instruction took place at the outdoor range at the filter beds. Qualifying tests in the use of the revolver, held in our range at the Gate House, were conducted in the early part of the year for all male employees, according to the New England Police Revolver League regulations. A total of 198 employees fired, with 17 qualifying as experts, 31 sharpshooters, 103 marksmen; the remaining 47 failed to qualify.

In January, March and December, four teams of five men each were entered in the New England Police Revolver League Postal Matches. League membership dues and team entrance fees were financed through the Vending Machine Account, an employees' fund. All teams placed creditably in their respective classes. Several team members received honorable mention for high scores. The teams were commended by the New England Police Revolver League. In a letter they stated that the scores indicated a real effort on the part of the men to improve and also reflects some good coaching. Of the 23 men who participated in this year's matches, all but three increased their averages from 2 to 26 points. They averaged 8.8 points better than last year. The three who dropped, averaged only 3.3 points lower than last year. When it is considered that these averages, most of them over 12 matches, run up to 275, the performance of the men is really outstanding.

Twice during the year all our arms were inspected, cleaned, and oiled.

Gun permits have been received and issued to all male employees in the institution except those connected with the Power House or Hospital.

As of August 1, 1951, all employees have taken the prescribed oath of office.

Recreational facilities, including handball, bowling, billiards, and gymnasium, located in the Gate House, have been utilized considerably during the year and have been kept in good, serviceable condition. The television set and the tower radios have been kept in good repair through the Vending Machine Account.

The fire department had periodic fire drills during the year with both dry and wet runs. On January 20, a fire occurred in the motor of the farm truck (S1122), caused by an inmate cleaning the motor with gas which ignited. On February 1, a still alarm occurred in the main kitchen stove when a grease pan caught fire. On March 27, a brush fire occurred at the Filter Beds some distance from the Colony, when a flare, discharged during gun instruction, fell upon dry brush. In November, a fire occurred in the Assembly Building when a motor in the heating system short-circuited, burning out the motor.

During the year, all fire extinguishers (soda, CO<sup>2</sup> and foamite) were recharged and inspected.



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Daily tests were made, when possible, on the two-way communication system which affords direct contact with the State Police Barracks at Framingham. Most of the year this set was inoperative. A serious situation occurred in January when our switchboard went dead and the radio was not working and we had no means of contacting the outside. This radio was repaired in June and on September 12 a new unit was installed and the station changed from K4 to K10. This new unit works well and has presented no difficulties.

The quarters for officers in the Gate House have been filled to capacity and it has been necessary to house approximately 12 officers in an inmate dormitory. Three officers are housed in the officers' quarters at the Farm Dormitory.

In August, a change took place whereby a Correction Officer was assigned the repair and maintenance of all locks, keys, and door checks in the institution, with a work-room in the Gate House. This removed the assignment from the Maintenance Department inside the wall to the Custodial Department and outside the wall. Therefore, the situation of having keys to all kinds of locks in the Maintenance Department where they could be easily accessible to an inmate, has been eliminated.

During the year, 512 trips with 520 inmates were made outside the institution for funerals, court, blood transfusions at Pondville, transfers to other institutions, etc., requiring the services of 603 officers and consuming 808.5 man hours.

The Gate House mailing room handled 13,948 packages in and out of the institution, and 156,974 pieces of first class mail.

For the past year, the Gate House clerk's financial report is as follows:

Gate House Store	\$34,463.68
Cash from mail, visitors & services	87,923.96
	<u>\$122,387.64</u>

This report shows a decrease of \$38,470.22 over the past year.

#### FAMILY WELFARE DIVISION

Approximately 270 inmates were interviewed during the year. Of these, 75 were parole and release matters; 75 were various home problems; 10 were veteran matters; and 108 were for miscellaneous reasons, such as sponsorship, Cooperative Aid, and the execution and notarizing of various forms. In addition, a large number of inmate letters were referred to this office for special censorship or attention. In all cases adequate entries were made in the respective inmate records.

The weekly trip to the Parole Division was continued and weekly checks were made of the receipt and approval of home and work papers in parole cases. Parole releases were facilitated by cooperation between the Parole Division and this office. Also during these Boston trips, contacts were made with welfare agencies in the Boston area, when deemed necessary; and birth, marriage, court, and parole records were checked for institutional needs.



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191 inmate cases were reviewed during the year to determine eligibility for outside housing and work placement at the Farm Colony.

Continuing the practice of preceding years, The United Prison Association has maintained its sponsorship program, and the Veteran's Administration representative has made monthly visits to the institution to provide interviews and assistance to inmate veterans.

In the latter part of the year, representatives of the office of The Commissioner of Veterans' Services were contacted to clarify the extent to which that office would assist in veteran cases, pursuant to letter from the Commissioner of Correction and chapter 546 of the Acts of 1951. The result of these contacts revealed that inmates may continue to pursue their veteran problems directly through the Veteran's Administration or through any veteran's organization and that, in addition, The Commissioner of Veterans' Services will also assist, if necessary, either initiating action or supplementing the action of other organizations.

The increase in inmate requests for Cooperative Aid post-release assistance, anticipated in the preceding report, materialized and 56 inmates released on parole or discharge were financially aided by grants of \$5 to \$50, the general average grant being \$15. A total of \$1050.00 was expended for this purpose. Of the inmates aided, 28 were parole cases and the balance were discharge or straight parole release.

The inadequacy of the release gratuity of \$10.00 in a period of high cost of living was the main controlling factor in the policy to aid release cases. In the event that the release gratuity is increased to \$20, the amount of any Cooperative Aid post-release assistance will be correspondingly reduced. The average of \$15 was arrived at on the basis of the average monthly income to the fund from the store profits and the average number of inmates who were aided monthly. There were a number of requests rejected because it was felt that the existence of a good home, the availability of a job and the able-bodied status of the applicant indicated he was not as needy a case as would be found in other applications.

The Cooperative Aid Fund for 1951 had a beginning balance of \$1369.15, receipts during the year were \$1307.44, and payments were \$1,827.72. The balance at the end of the year was \$848.87.

#### HOUSE OFFICER DIVISION

The officers in this division continue to supervise the inmates at work and in their leisure, as well as maintain institutional histories on each man.

It is worthwhile repeating that the promotion, retirement, death, and extended illness of House Officers has caused a scarcity of well-qualified and experienced men in this division. The older, experienced House Officer is now replaced by a young, inexperienced man. In view of the fact that this division deals directly with inmates, it is strongly recommended that extreme care be taken when selecting inmates for transfer to this open-type institution.

Among those transferred to the Colony are youthful offenders with moronic intellect and an aggressive nature who cannot conform to rules and regulations. Consequently, they have a bad effect on the morale of the other inmates of the institution.



Due to circumstances beyond our control, the training course for officers was not given. It is felt that this course is a necessity and should be resumed. If possible, the course should be given for a longer period.

#### RECOMMENDATIONS AND COMMENDATIONS

It was apparent during the past year that an increasing number of inmates were being transferred to the State Prison Colony before the initial investigation of their cases had been completed. This not only makes difficult the evaluation of inmates by the Transfer Board, but in a few instances has resulted in the transfer of inmates that subsequent information revealed as undesirable from a homosexual, drug addiction or escape risk standpoint.

The uniforms worn by the officers all year round are unbearable during the summer months. This clothing causes chafing, irritation, and general discomfort during that period of the year. Therefore, it is felt consideration should be given by the Commonwealth to the purchase of tropical worsted trousers of suitable shade, and poplin shirts for use by the officers during the warm months.

Obtaining the services of second class power plant engineers has been almost impossible. It has been necessary to use third class engineers when they are available. This arrangement has not been satisfactory since there has been a constant turnover of employees due to the low pay. It is felt that wages of the second and third class power plant engineers should be raised in order that state institution power plants can obtain adequate help.

Our obsolete farm equipment is in constant need of repair and is very expensive to run. It is recommended that funds be appropriated for the purchase of new equipment. Furthermore, one additional new tractor would make it possible to eliminate several horses that are of little value most of the year but are still expensive to feed all year.

I wish to acknowledge the assistance of the outside athletic teams, sports officials, debate judges, instructors, and visitors whose appearance here has created an intense inmate interest in all activities.

I wish to express my gratitude to the employees for their cooperation; and to you, Colonel Grossman, Commissioner of Correction, my appreciation for your time and advice.

Frank B. Coughlin  
SUPERINTENDENT

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## ANNUAL REPORT

1951

## MEDICAL DEPARTMENT

<u>ADMISSIONS TO HOSPITAL</u>	<u>STAFF</u>	<u>S.P.C.</u>	<u>OTHERS</u>	<u>TOTAL</u>
General		460	116	576
Tuberculosis		0	11	11
		<u>460</u>	<u>127</u>	<u>587</u>

DISCHARGES FROM HOSPITAL

General	423	116	539
Tuberculosis	0	18	18
	<u>423</u>	<u>134</u>	<u>557</u>

TOTAL NUMBER PATIENT DAYS

General	5146	3156	8292
Tuberculosis	659	4660	5319
	<u>5805</u>	<u>7816</u>	<u>13611</u>

AVERAGE DAILY POPULATION

General	178	101	279
Tuberculosis	23	161	184
	<u>201</u>	<u>262</u>	<u>463</u>

DEATHS IN HOSPITAL: (1)      AUTOPSIES PERFORMED: (1)

OUT-PATIENT DEPARTMENT

Physical examinations, new men	485
Physical examinations, discharged men	270
Number of patients seen by doctors	2266
Number of treatments in dispensary	25712
Civilians treated	84
Accidents	300
Histamine	8
Varicose vein injections	10
TAT injections	11
Eye consultations	448
ENT consultations	195



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OPERATIVE PROCEDURESABDOMINAL

	<u>S.P.C.</u>	<u>OTHERS</u>	<u>TOTAL</u>
Appendectomy	4	6	10
Cholecystectomy	1	1	2
Herniorrhaphy	8	4	12
Orchidectomy	0	1	1
Bilateral Herniorrhaphy	5	0	5
Cystoscopy	0	4	4
Supra pubic cystotomy, perineal urethrotomy, removal of calculi and urethral stricture	0	1	1
Supra pubic cystotomy	0	1	0
Exploratory & Appendectomy	2	0	2
Epigastric hernia repair	1	0	1
Cholecystectomy & Choledochotomy	0	1	1

EYES

Chalazion removed	3	0	3
Lacrimal dilation, tear duct	1	0	1
Resection of internal and external rectus, rt. eye	1	0	1
Strabismus	4	0	4
Scraping of conjunctival flap w/3 sutures	3	0	3
Removal of foreign body from eyelid	4	0	4
Pterygium	1	0	1
Cataract removal	0	1	1

EAR, NOSE & THROAT

Submucous resection	10	5	15
Tonsillectomy	3	3	6
Laceration, upper lip	1	1	2
Excision mucocele, lower lip	0	1	1
Removal of nasal polyps	0	1	1
Rhinoplasty	3	1	4
Modified metzenbaum	1	2	3
Labyrinthectomy	1	0	1
Plastic surgery, hare lip	0	2	2
Excision of lesion on oral mucosa	1	0	1
Direct laryngoscopy & esophagoscopy	0	1	1
Bronchogram	0	1	1
Bronchoscopy	0	1	1

EXTREMITIES

Excision of osteochondro-sarcoma	1	0	1
Variocoelectomy	0	1	1
Excision of Osteochondroma	1	0	1
Plastic repair, index finger	0	1	1
Removal hyper keratotic toe Nail	0	1	1
Saphenous vein ligation	6	1	7

Hickman 222

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Extremities, cont.

Plaster cast, leg or arm	4	2	6
Bilateral saphenous vein ligation	1	0	1
Excision torn ligament	1	0	1
Correction of hammertoe	0	1	1
Amputation, fingers or toes	2	1	3
Reduction of fracture	0	1	1
Excision, Palmar fascia rt. hand	1	0	1
Muscle Biopsy rt. leg	0	1	1
Arthrodesis	1	0	1

RECTAL

Hemorrhoidectomy	9	6	15
Anoscopic examination	1	2	3
Sigmoidoscopy	2	2	4
Anal Fissure	1	0	1
Fistulectomy	1	0	1
Rectal Abscess	0	1	1

MISCELLANEOUS

Blood donors	71	54	125
L.P.	5	4	9
Pneumothorax reading & Chest Tap	0	1	1
Wen Excisions	4	0	4
Radical T.B. Gland Resection	1	0	1
Intra-oral removal of calculi	1	1	2
Biopsy of right ankle	1	0	1
Pneumocephalogram	1	0	1
Circumcision	2	2	4
Autopsies	1	0	1
Myelogram	1	0	1
Spinal Fusion & subtotal hemilaminectomy	1	0	1

ANESTHESIA

Local	146	23	169
Spinal	52	25	77
GOE	1	3	4
Sodium Pentathol	4	0	4

LABORATORYBLOOD TESTS

RBC	1,331
Hemoglobin	1,331
WBC	1,668
Differentials	1,668
Hematocrit	13
Reticulocyte Count	9
Thrombocyte Count	35
Bleeding & Clotting Time	34



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Blood Tests, cont.

Prothrombin Time	117
Blood Typing	69
RH Typing	89
Cross Matching	85
BSR	563
Blood Sugar	298
Glucose Tolerance Test	13
NPN	42
BUN	42
Blood Culture	11
Serum Bilirubin	45
Bromsulfalein Test	7
Icteric Index	41
Cephalin Flocculation Test	23
Serum Amylase	16
Serum Total Protein	12
Serum Albumen	12
Serum Globulin	12
Alkaline Phosphatase	5
Uric Acid	6
Hintons Sent Out	800
Serum Cholesterol	14
Thymol Turbidity Test	23

URINE

Complete Routine Analysis	2,144
24 Hour Quantitative Test	236
Bilirubin	60
Urobilinogen	60
Gram Stain of Sediment	58
PSP	8
Bence-Jones Protein	11
Concentration & Dilution Test	2
Hemoglobin	85
Sulkovitch Test	11

SPINAL FLUID

Cell Count	52
Total Protein	52
Gold Curve	52

FECES

Occult Blood	184
Bilirubin	2
Ova & Parasites	40

SPUTUM

Acid Fast	376
T.B. Culture	22
Examination for heart failure cells	1
Examination for elastic fibers	1
Gram Stain	261

MISCELLANEOUS

Gastric Analysis	59
BMR	35
Prostatic Smear	70
Smears of Secretions & Pus	113
Throat Smears	84
Throat Cultures	95

PHYSIOTHERAPY

<u>PATIENTS</u>	<u>ULTRA-VIOLET RAY</u>	<u>INFRA RED</u>	<u>TOTAL TREATMENTS</u>
388	82	958	1428

X-RAY

<u>PATIENTS</u>	<u>PLATES</u>	<u>FLUOROSCOPY</u>	<u>TOTAL</u>	<u>STAFF</u>	<u>PLATES</u>
760	1,632	61	1743	51	71

DENTAL DIVISION

Extractions	771
Fillings	7054
Treatments	337
Plates Inserted	378
Specials	2467
Prophylaxis	1069
Examinations	1307
X-Rays	270
Cysts Removed	1
R.C. Filling	19
Alveolectomy	14
Surgical Removal	42
Number of Visits	7815



## MASSACHUSETTS REFORMATORY

Concord (Post Office Address, West Concord, Mass.)

## SUPERINTENDENT'S REPORT

December 31, 1951

To the Commissioner of Correction:

I submit, herewith, the 67th Annual Report of the Massachusetts Reformatory.

The number of inmates on January 1, 1951 was 739 and the number remaining on December 31, 1951 was 735. The average daily number during the year was 717. The average age of all commitments was 22.10 and the average age of direct commitments from the court was 21.19 years. By direct commitment from the court 261 inmates were received. The total number of discharges for the year was 600 and the total number admitted during the year was 469. The Parole Board conducted 498 interviews during the year. On March 26th of this year the last of two inmates who escaped from the institution on October 14, 1949 was returned and on July 12, 1951 a second of another pair of escapees who left the institution on February 13, 1948 was returned by our officers from the Federal Institution at Lewisburg, Pennsylvania. Beginning on April 24, 1951 and extending to December 12, 1951 inclusive, seven inmates escaped--three from the main institution and the other four from the farm property. Only one of these escapees is still at large. On May 12, 1951 an attempted escape was foiled and between April 3 and April 7, 1951 there were two stabbing incidents that, fortunately, neither of the inmate victims was dangerously injured.

MAINTENANCE

The laundry, hospital, mill finishing room, kitchen, all outside bars and windows on the wings, and two tenements were painted during the year. The painting of the wing blocks and chapel of the institution have been started.

As we were without the services of an Institution Maintenance Foreman the greater part of the year and our regular carpenter was transferred from Maintenance to Industries to supervise the building of a new dry kiln for the Furniture Industry, only the most urgent repairs were undertaken this year. The dry kiln is now finished with the exception of installing tracks for transferring lumber to and from the kiln. This will be completed in the spring as soon as the weather permits.

In spite of the untimely death of our Chief Engineer in May of this year, the new Chief Engineer, who came to us from outside of the institution, and the engineering department in general has been most active and report the following work done:

Renewed the main section of the blow down line of our boilers.

All of our boilers have been completely opened up and put in condition to pass inspection. New hand hole gaskets in each hand hole as well as the man holes of our water tube boilers.

New brick work is being installed in our number one boiler, so that we will be in better shape with a spare boiler.

All main traps in the institution have been overhauled and put in condition so that we can operate more satisfactorily and economically.

Repaired and conditioned the front line heating system so that it functions properly and we get the returns back to the boilers.

Installed a new heating coil in the dryer at the laundry.

Had a new screen and frame made and installed at the pump house at the pond.

Had a protective railing put around the entrance to the pump house.

Have given cooperation at the dry kiln, so that our end of the work has progressed as quickly as possible. steamfitting--electrical--and machine shop.

New lines for power and light installed to the dry kiln.

New water supply lines and valves installed to the vacuum pumps.

Light fixtures and plugs installed at the head farmer's house.

Checked for final acceptance the contract work that was done by Power Piping at the power plant, boilers, feedwater heater, etc.

Many repairs for the kitchen and industrial shops are done daily at the machine shop and by our electrician.

#### EDUCATIONAL WORK

##### NIGHT SCHOOLS

Until the incumbent took over the supervision of the education, on May 21, 1951, the schools were supervised by an Assistant Deputy Superintendent, in the absence of an assigned supervisor. Upon assuming the responsibility of the educational supervision, the policy, then in effect, was continued until the close of schools in the Spring.

At the beginning of the Fall term, a readjustment in teacher assignments was made with the end in view of assigning a teacher to a single grade that he might concentrate his efforts in one group. A consolidation of pupils was made to effect an economy of effort and to eliminate duplication. Only a few pupils were newly assigned to school at this time,



in order not to overtax the teachers' efforts. Early in November, additional teachers were employed, and, at this time, an additional fifty pupils were assigned to school, thereby exhausting the eligibility list and bringing up to date those inmates who should be given the benefits of education.

The enrollment in the schools at the present time is as follows:

Special Class - - - - -	20
Fourth Grade - - - - -	32
Fifth Grade - - - - -	46
Sixth Grade - - - - -	50
Seventh Grade - - - - -	14
Eighth Grade - - - - -	38
Algebra Class - - - - -	7
English & American History -	19
Special DD Class - - - - -	13
Total - - - - -	239

The Special Class and the DD Class attend school four nights a week, in contrast to the other classes, two nights. This policy was put into effect to afford the greater opportunity to the under-privileged to advance their education. The Special Class is organized to include inmate assistant instructors which allows the class to be broken down into smaller groups more closely to approximate individual instruction and assistance and to allow faster advancement for the pupils.

#### UNIVERSITY EXTENSION COURSES

Enrollment in the Extension Courses of the Massachusetts Department of Education, Division of University Extension has progressed from a small number in the Spring to as high as 250 at one time. The enrollment varies as courses are completed or inmates leave the institution. The enrollments vary from elementary subjects to those of college level and on the whole the results are very satisfactory as to active participation and grades. Of all the courses offered, the greatest interest appears to be in a course entitled "Automotive Mechanics" and the results obtained by the enrollees is very gratifying, the grades average well up in the high 80's.

#### TRADE SCHOOL

The Trade School, as such, is at the present time not functioning due to the high cost of materials and supplies as well as a lack of population in the institution. The instructors assigned to the Trade School are used primarily in a maintenance capacity for the institution.

#### RECOMMENDATIONS

1. In view of the interest shown in the extension course, "Automotive Mechanics" and the high results being obtained by the enrollees, it is offered for consideration, that thought be given to the establishing of an Automotive Shop, whereby practical instruction may be given to augment the theory obtained through the Extension Courses.



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Recommendations (cont.)

2. Recommend that consideration be given to replacing the textbooks now in use in the schools. These texts are badly deteriorated and incomplete. To say the least, they must be classed as obsolescent. Provision should be made yearly to replace, repair and augment the texts in use.

PHYSICAL TRAINING

The Physical Education activities of this Department consist entirely of competitive sports, designed mainly for the development of more team play and the breaking down of individualism to encourage work and play on a cooperative basis. It is through this competition that man will develop a full moral, social and physical state which will enable him to live in society in peace. It is the ultimate goal of this department to enrich the lives of the inmates through physical activity and therefore play an important part in the rehabilitation of the man. It is also our aim to stress the program so that all men are able to participate regardless of race, creed or color.

The year is divided into two periods; Spring and Summer, and Fall and Winter. The institution is divided into Six Companies and Four Battalions. Time for recreation is from 3:15 P.M. to 3:45 P.M. every day except Wednesday and Saturday, when it is held from 2:30 P.M. to 3:45 P.M. and Sunday, when it is held from 10:30 A.M. to 12:30 P.M. Also on Wednesday and Saturday, individuals who are to play are allowed to start their recreation period at 1:30 P.M. The younger inmates, consisting mainly of the Dining Room, Kitchen and Hospital, are allowed their period of recreation on Monday, Tuesday, Thursday and Friday from 1:15 P.M. to 2:45 P.M. and on Wednesdays and Saturdays, from 1:15 P.M. to 3:15 P.M.

The schedules are arranged so that Company teams play every week-day except Wednesday and Saturday, when Battalion teams play in regular uniforms. This Department governs and supervises the following sports: Baseball, Softball, Tackle and Touch Football, Soccer, Volleyball, Handball, Boxing, Horseshoes and Track.

The Spring and Summer programs commence when the climatic conditions warrant it. This year the outdoor program went into effect the first week of April.

In addition to the intra-institution games, outside Baseball, Softball, and Basketball teams are scheduled whenever possible.

This Department furnishes all equipment for the Defective Delinquents and Farm Dormitory and the Supervising Officers in these Departments operate the physical education activities with the cooperation of the Physical Director.

Each holiday, weather permitting, there is either a Baseball or Softball game and a Track and Field meet with everyone being invited to participate. The various events are as follows: 100 yd. dash, Mile Run, 220 yd. dash, Running broad jump, 440 yd. dash, Shotput, 880 yd. dash, Baseball Throw, Relay Race, Handball contest doubles and Horseshoe contest



doubles. Each event has three cash prizes which are added to the personal account of the inmate. These cash prizes are also awarded to members of the team winning each league.

Before a man is allowed to participate in a contact sport, he is subjected to a complete physical examination by the attending physician. All minor injuries were given first aid. All major injuries were sent to the hospital to receive complete medical care and treatment.

After a lapse of several years, the Monday Night Club was brought back into being on January 7, 1951 and extended through May 28, 1951. It was again commenced on November 26, 1951 and is being held presently. This is an organization within the institution established for inmates whose records show that they are deserving of an award and it is limited to 300 men. Ten weeks of this period were allotted to Basketball and eleven weeks were allotted to Boxing. Boxing was limited to Intra-Institution bouts only. The Physical Director served as matchmaker and weight, height, and maturity played an important part in the selection of the contestants. Each boxer on the day of the bout was subject to a complete physical examination by the attending physician and unless found sound could not participate. As an added safety precaution the use of headgear was adapted in conformance with the many State Boxing Commissions recommendations.

As a means of improving his professional status, the Physical Director attended the New England Conference of the National Recreation Association which was held in Poland Springs, Maine from May 15th to May 19th, 1951 inclusive and also attended and was a member of the Reception Committee for the National Recreation Congress which was held at the Hotel Statler in Boston, from October 1st to October 6th inclusive.

The following are changes which have been made in this Department during the year ending December 31, 1951 and which appear to have added to the rehabilitation phase of the movement.

1. All football equipment was cleaned and reconditioned thereby improving the safety conditions that go with a contact sport.
2. The establishment of a Junior Football League - games being played on Sundays--This added to the amount of men being allowed to participate and gave the younger men an equal opportunity to play.
3. The selection of outside teams was not limited - also giving the younger men an equal opportunity for recreation.

#### RECORDS SECTION

For the first time in the past ten years this department started the year with a full complement of permanent employees and because of this there was an opportunity to make definite plans for the year.

The new program of investigation which was inaugurated late last year was supplemented by the compilation of the new type of composite criminal records on all new inmates. The old method of interviewing new arrivals in the institution chapel proved unsatisfactory due to time



limitations, the lack of privacy as well as inadequate facilities and the fact that inmates had to be called from their work assignments for these interviews. During January, arrangements were made so that all initial interviews would be conducted at the reception facilities before the inmates were released from quarantine. To inaugurate this system it was necessary to leave a backlog of approximately seventy-five interviews. As time progressed, this number of interviews was reduced to fifty and, during April, through the cooperation of the Director of Classification, we were loaned the services of two capable workers who completed the remaining initial interviews.

One of our social workers, assigned to do field work for the Department, reached the age of compulsory retirement on June 30th. We were totally unprepared at that time to assume the additional burden of completing this worker's unfinished field assignments and being responsible for the future assigned investigations. As many of the assignments received were of long standing and, as we were only able to allot one day per week for field work, the Director of Classification on July 23rd instructed that the assignments in the southern part of the territory formerly covered by this Social Worker be forwarded to the State Prison Colony for completion by members of their Casework Staff. Since June this department has completed seventy nine field assignments on thirty four Reformatory and nineteen State Prison inmates.

The Social Worker terminated active work with this department on June 9th when he went on his annual vacation and the vacancy was not filled until October 1st. The demands on the department were so great that it was advisable to attempt to utilize the services of the new Social Worker in the department and continue the fieldwork on a part time basis. This plan has worked so well that we are now able to start our investigations immediately and at the close of the year we had completed investigations on all but the last fifty commitments and partial investigations were available on all of these.

Four hundred and eighteen personal interviews were conducted during the year by one of the Social Workers. Two hundred and eighty-six of these interviews were at the request of the inmates and one hundred and eighty-seven contacts of various types were made in connection with these interviews.

During the year arrangements were made with the Chief Probation Officers of Norfolk-Plymouth, Essex, Worcester and Bristol Superior Courts and Social Service Department of the Bridgewater State Hospital for the mutual interchange of investigation data. This system has worked very well to the satisfaction of all to date and has avoided much duplication of effort, but the copying of these records has a tendency to add more work to the two clerks who have been forced to assume clerical duties which Social Workers performed prior to the reorganization of the department. Therefore, the prior request for an additional clerk is again repeated for the sake of obtaining maximum efficiency in the operation of this department.

During the year three hundred and thirty three men were admitted for confinement at this institution, two hundred and sixty one being received directly from the courts, fifty seven received on transfer from Mass. State Prison, one from the Defective Delinquent Department and fourteen from the Houses of Correction.



The average age of all commitments during the past year was 22.10 years. The average age of direct court commitments was 21.19 and the average age of men transferred here from other institutions was 25.75.

Nine meetings of the Transfer Board were conducted and one hundred and sixty cases were considered. Of those approved, seventy-two cases were for the State Prison Colony and one for Mass. State Prison. It was voted to retain twenty-four at this institution because of work placement or a desire of the inmate or his parents that he remain here. Thirty-one cases were postponed for future consideration and thirty-two cases were considered unsuitable for transfer.

There were one hundred and eleven permanent transfers from this institution during the past year, one hundred to the State Prison Colony, six to State Prison, three to the Defective Delinquent Department, one to the Bridgewater State Hospital and one to a House of Correction. There were one hundred and six temporary transfers, ninety seven to the State Prison Colony for medical treatment and nine to the Bridgewater State Hospital for mental observation.

#### FARM

The fiscal farm year for 1951 ended on December 31, 1951, and the following figures and data are now available.

A compilation of figures for the fiscal year is herewith reported, and the comparative difference tabulated with respect to increase or decrease, as shown over the five (5) year average, 1946 to 1950, inclusive.

<u>PRODUCT</u>	<u>1946 - 1950</u> <u>Average</u>	<u>PRODUCTION 1951</u>	<u>INCREASE</u>	<u>DECREASE</u>
Vegetables	455,350 lbs.	393,932 lbs.	-	61,418 lbs.
Potatoes	217,556 "	258,663 "	41,107 lbs.	-
(Beef)				
Meats (Pork)	42,687 "	45,845 "	3,156 "	*
(Veal)				
Poultry	2,643 "	1,436 "	-	1,207 lbs.
Hay	424,324 "	567,830 "	143,506 lbs.	-
Ensilage Corn				
& Legumes	657,330 "	603,600 "	-	53,730 lbs.
Eggs	8,214 Doz.	8,369 Doz.	155 Doz.	-
Milk	481,508 lbs.	492,457 lbs.	10,949 lbs.	-

This year we had sufficient rainfall (46.18) which eliminated entirely the use of our big Irrigation System, and necessitated the use of our Skinner System, to a minimum. The crops were all normal as above, because of this rainfall. The Hay Crop was much larger than either of the last



two years for the same reason. However, much manure, commercial fertilizer and cover crops have been plowed in, and all of these factors are proportionally responsible for the success.

Fifteen acres of pasture which we started to rip up in 1950 have again been given much of our attention. 10,000 board feet of lumber was realized from this area and all rocks and stumps have been removed. We are now in the process of building a quarter mile of rock road through the swampy part of this pasture and will be able to bog this area and reseed it in the Spring of 1952. This land was waste land, and as the soil is good bottom land, it should give us another fine field of Clover near the Cowbarn, for grazing.

Our pasture program is improving rapidly, and we were able to supply the Herd with sufficient grazing. Drainage facilities were improved in the new pasture and all open crop acres were covered with Winter Rye.

The ballfield was again the big job, and about 1800 yards of fill were dumped there and a stone wall was built around much of it to stop the run off. The sluice beds were again cleaned out and about 3 inches of screened sand was added. However, more is necessary. A new catch basin was put into operation on the Dormitory hill to prevent clogging up in the Main Sewer Line running from the Dormitory and Cow barn to the Main Sewer bed system. A new cement floor was laid in the garage at the Stockade by the Farm Department. The sides of the main road to the Dormitory were torn up for reseeding and the old roads repaired. Numerous carloads of freight and lumber were unloaded and sand, rock and gravel furnished to other Departments, as requested.

Three Farmall Tractors are now in use, an A, M, and F. The A is in poor condition and should be replaced. The F is a 1938 model and will cost more per hour to operate from this time on, so should be replaced.

Three trucks are available, however, the 1946 Ford has done much rugged work, especially in low-gear snow plowing for the past five years, and consequently should be replaced from an efficiency standpoint.

Most of the farm equipment is in good condition. However, two of the Manure spreaders are old horsedrawn spreaders of the Mid 30's and one new spreader would well replace the two.

Seven horses are now available as a new horse was purchased from the University of Massachusetts and one was transferred to the Antitoxin Laboratory. The horses and harnesses now are in excellent condition.

The swine herd now numbers 116 animals: 2 Boars, 16 Sows and 98 Shoats. Their health was excellent; however, a number of them now have pneumonia and as we have lost a few and others are very sick, we can expect to lose about 20 of these. 26,583 pounds of Pork was produced without the use of grain.

The herd now numbers 68 animals: 46 Cows, 20 Heifers, 1 Calf and 1 Bull. We also have 3 Bulls on lease. This year we purchased several animals from Institutions that were closing and many of these animals showed signs of septicemia several days after arriving here which proved



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costly to us then. This summer, foot rot set into the herd which also required extensive veterinary care.

The production this year jumped from 10,200 lbs. of milk and 351 lbs. of butterfat as of last year, to 11,536 lbs. of milk and 381 lbs. of butterfat this year, which, taking the Foot Rot, etc., into consideration, is an excellent record. These records are D.H.I.A.

Many of the artificials are now milking and are responsible to some extent for this increase along with the added pasture facilities.

The mastitis program is still progressing and the report is of progress.

A number of animals were killed this year as being unfit or low producers, and the meat consumed here. At least one other herdsman is very important to the success of this program.

The flock now numbers 540 birds. 600 chicks were purchased in April; 427 were housed this fall; 16 chicks were slaughtered for use; 278 old birds were slaughtered for use and the foxes ate about 50 chicks. The health and production of the birds this year has been good.

We enjoyed a fairly normal growing year. The tomato crop was hit with a late blight which we could not control, but we had harvested 75% of the crop so we were not hurt too badly.

One of our main endeavors has been realized this year as we are producing the required amount of milk with less cattle. Though we report a very successful year from the standpoints of General Construction Improvements and General Production, it is the aim of this Department and its officers to strive for continued improvements.

The officers have given generously of their time and cooperation on all occasions.

The inmates have, without question, derived many benefits from the farm work and program which in later years should stand them in good stead if properly applied.

#### RELIGION

It is the insistent and unreserved claim of religion that it makes for a law abiding and cooperative citizenry. This assertion is in no way qualified when applied to prisoners, the so-called outcasts of society. For as a man thinks, so will he act; and religion, properly applied and accepted will regulate not only a person's action but the thinking which motivates his behavior.

The prison chaplain is in an excellent position to judge the salutary fruits of religious instruction and will be the first to defend and prove the thesis that reformation of social bad habits is not only possible but very practicable. His chief complaint, it would seem, is no



is that the very multitude of approachable and reformable persons sometimes defeats the chaplain's best efforts because of the limited time he can give to the needing individual and lengthy instructions which I believe is a necessity for the rehabilitation of the so-called social outcasts.

However, the overall picture at this institution is encouraging. An increase at the religious services has been noted; the demand for enlightenment and instruction is continual and discharges, having left with a religious outlook on their relations to society, not only have not returned, but have had excellent reports submitted in their behalf. I have made it a practice to correspond with the Pastors in the discharges community so that they may have a person to whom they may turn should any obstacle arise. I find that this procedure has helped a good many deserving members of society.

The factual results and activities of the Catholic Chaplain's work for 1951 are as follows:

Attendance at Mass	
(Sundays and Holy Days).....	16,700
Attendance at Mission	
(Daily).....	350
Attendance at Ash Wednesday.....	350
Attendance at St. Blase.....	350
Confessions.....	3,000
Communions.....	3,000
Interviews.....	1,800
First Holy Communion.....	14
Baptism.....	14
Confirmation By: Most Rev. Eric F. MacKenzie, D.D. ..	33

The Report of the Protestant Chaplain follows:

In the past year regular services have been held each Sunday morning 9:45 - 10:45 A.M. with an average attendance of 185. We have at the present time approximately 259 Protestant inmates of different denominations.

There are some 50 inmates who are taking Bible study courses which are sent out by the Salvation Army, the Massachusetts Bible Society and the Seventh Day Adventists. These papers are corrected by the groups sponsoring the lessons and are sent back to the inmate. On completion of the course a certificate is given to the student.

Outside groups come in to conduct services occasionally and one of the highlights of this sort of program came when the Gideon Bible Society conducted a service of Dedication at which time 200 Bibles and Testaments and 150 Hymnals were dedicated.

The Chaplain is now spending full time at the institution and has regular office hours. During these office hours inmates are interviewed, both by their request and at the suggestion of the Chaplain.



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This Chaplain has the responsibility of securing motion pictures for the inmates which are shown on Sundays and holidays. The library is also his responsibility and many new books have been added in the past year.

A project has been started in which an attempt is being made to secure sponsoring groups for each inmate as he goes out on parole. The sole responsibility of these sponsors is to offer the right hand of fellowship and friendship to the men so that it becomes unnecessary for them to experience the feeling of acute loneliness and unfriendliness that is so often the cause of their return to the institution because of parole violations. It is hoped that within the next few months a total of 150 sponsoring groups will have been taken into the project.

The Chaplain participates in many other activities that are not purely religious in nature but which have a definite bearing on the attempt to rehabilitate these men.

#### MEDICAL

During the year 1951 standards adhered to in 1950 have been improved because of the many achievements in the field of medicine treatment and diagnosis as well as systematic procedures.

The entire inmate personnel of the medical department has been assigned to specific tasks, thus assuring clock-like teamwork.

The doctor's two surgical assistants are taught first aid and X-ray techniques. We always endeavor to have two assistants in case one is paroled, etc., and in that case another inmate is trained to take the parolee's place. Every inmate coming in has a chest X-ray periodically. We are in the process of typing all the inmates in case of a catastrophe so there will not be any delay in receiving or giving the correct blood for transfusions. Every inmate has a urinalysis on admittance to rule out kidney disease and diabetics. In this way we think we are far-seeing as we practice preventive medicine. We do not wait for calamities to happen, we anticipate them.

The general health of the inmates has, as a whole, been much better than in the previous year. Although the Out-Patient Department visits were far less than last year more treatments have been given in almost every department. This reveals that fewer new illnesses have occurred and it is felt the greater amount of specialized treatments is responsible.

The many departments have been regularly inspected to insure efficiency and cleanliness. The handling and preparing of food is performed under particular sanitary precautions. Each phase of the procedure of the kitchens and dining rooms is under strict supervision and the kitchens and dining rooms are washed and cleansed at frequent intervals through the day.

The Farm Dispensary has been a great factor in deterring illness in those who would not see the doctor if they felt that their illness was not serious.



We now have a completely converted cross-type filing of records and this new system has aided greatly in keeping records and past histories up to a given standard.

We have been cited by various organizations and individuals on the cleanliness of the hospital, its personnel, our teamwork and the efficiency of the Senior Physician in maintaining and improving, where needed, the standards of the hospital.

The statistical report is attached.

#### Out-Patient Department:

Visits (sick line included).....	9,365
Hospital Ward:	
Patients.....	233
Average bed days per patient.....	3.2
Blood (Hinton) specimens for serological examination.....	430
Positive.....	7
Negative.....	393
Doubtful.....	2
Rejected.....	28
Patients treated for Syphilis.....	7
Treatments given.....	112
Optometrist:	
Examinations.....	124
Consultations.....	8
Glasses Issued.....	117
Repairs.....	82
Typhoid inoculations.....	927
Smallpox vaccinations.....	309
Tetanus Anti-Toxin Injections.....	34
X-rays.....	1,061
Blood Donations.....	564
Medical Transfers to State Prison Colony at Norfolk.....	79
Lumbar Punctures.....	0
Examinations:	
Incoming.....	325
Outgoing.....	332
Ear, Nose and Throat (Specialist).....	46
Skin (Specialist).....	31
Orthopaedic (Specialist).....	22
Stomach - Fluoroscopic (Specialist).....	0
Physical.....	78
Neurological and Psychiatric.....	44
Electrodesiccations.....	34
Boxing and Basketball (Monday Night Club).....	87
Football - (Recreation Field - Tackle).....	138



DENTAL

The mouth condition of the inmates has been good and there has been no epidemic of any gum disease which shows that the diet has been good.

Report for the year 1951

Patients interviewed.....	1,879
Examinations.....	285
Extractions.....	662
Amalgam fillings.....	551
Porcelain fillings.....	227
Temporary fillings.....	110
Cleanings.....	270
Treatments.....	834
Laboratory work.....	174
Impressions.....	108
Plates delivered.....	105
X-Rays.....	112
Penicillin treatments.....	152
Miscellaneous.....	389

INDUSTRIES

The Massachusetts Reformatory Industries Net Sales for the year ending December 31, 1951 is in the amount of \$327,680.02. This is an increase of  $9\frac{1}{2}\%$  over the previous year. The analysis of the Sales is as follows: Cloth Department, \$130,499.70; Furniture Department, \$196,341.52 and the Auto Repair Department, \$838.80. The Cloth Department Sales have increased 20% over the previous year and the Furniture Department Sales  $4\frac{1}{2}\%$  over last year's figure.

This trend is in the right direction. Nevertheless the Cloth Department continues to show an excessive loss. It is due in a large part to the high charges of Heat, Light and Power and also to the lack of modern high speed looms to weave the yarn which would compensate for the reduced work hours and the decreased number of inmate personnel. The mill at the present time is behind in blanket orders and has been obliged to release some to the open market.

The Furniture Department continues to enjoy a good back log of orders and the production is steady and profitable even against the short work day.

The new dry kiln is still in the process of construction and it is hoped that by the next fiscal year it will be in operation. Tracks for the hauling of the lumber, a finish for the roof and the installation of the automatic heat controls is still to be done on the building.

The inventory of the stock on hand at the close of the year is as follows:

Raw Material.....	\$122,743.74
Finished Goods.....	33,534.98

The Raw Material is 20% higher and the Finished Goods is 28% lower than last year.

The end of the year, 341 inmates were employed in the Industrial Departments, a small decrease over the previous year.

The State Treasurer Industrial Fund Account of the Massachusetts Reformatory Industries as of December 31, 1951 is in the Amount of \$62,885.03.

#### RECOMMENDATIONS

In 1952 the following projects should be undertaken:

Resurface the tar and gravel roof over the picket, dye, carpenter, paint, woodworking and machine shops.

Paint the school building.

Continue the replacement of plumbing in the State houses.

Replace water mains.

Complete the piggery.

Renovate the school building in accordance with the report of the Inspector of Public Safety.

I wish to express my appreciation to the Commissioner of Correction, Colonel Maxwell B. Grossman, for his many kindnesses and also to the other members of the Department of Correction. I want to thank all the employees of the Massachusetts Reformatory for their cooperation and helpfulness during the past year.

Respectfully yours,

John C. Dolan  
Superintendent



## REFORMATORY FOR WOMEN

Framingham, Mass.

## SUPERINTENDENT'S REPORT

December 31, 1951

To the Commissioner of Correction:

In submitting this Annual Report, based on records from the various departments, I wish to call to your attention some matters of general importance from a Superintendent's viewpoint.

First, the establishment by yourself of the Advisory Council of the Department of Correction. This Council, composed of the Warden of State Prison and the Superintendents of the correctional institutions for adults in the Commonwealth, has been of inestimable value in morale. In the monthly meetings problems common to all institutions have been discussed and acted upon in the spirit of mutual helpfulness. There has been unity without sacrifice of that independence so essential if each unit fulfills its specialized function. In a women's institution with an age range from 17 to 80 (and some of our commitments this year have been 15 and 16 years of age), it is necessary to have a flexible program. In a women's institution which considers itself child-centered, there must be a radical difference from institutions which serve adult men. The Council has recognized this, and inspired by your leadership there has been harmony.

The Staff has benefited by having a fixed co-operative administrative policy, for they have learned there is fair treatment and justice for all.

Of particular importance is your restoration of our program for treating alcoholics, interrupted during the past administration. This program is based on the co-operation of various research centers, clinics, the Boston Comm. for Education in Alcoholism, the Alcoholics Anonymous, and our own Staff of Psychologist, Psychiatrists, Social Workers, and Group Therapists.

Radio broadcasts have been given frequently during the year by courtesy of Station WKOX, students and staff participating in explaining to the public our methods of rehabilitation. The Choirs and Glee Clubs have furnished the music.

A full schedule of classes in adult education and activities has been resumed. We have many fine voluntary teachers from local colleges. During the basketball season we have almost weekly games with outside teams. The Garden Club has been restored. Two Audubon Clubs have been organized, and the Federated Women's Clubs have furnished us with Mothercraft Classes.



-R-

The following shows Movement of Population:

Present Jan. 1st, 1951	195
Present Dec. 31st, 1951	220
Babies Present Jan. 1st, 1951	32
Babies Present Dec. 31st, 1951	26
Released on Parole	109
Conditional Release	61
Expiration of Sentence	1
Released on Certificate of Discharge	59

Attached are individual reports covering activities in the Nursery Department, Hodder Hall, Wilson Cottage, Education Department, Maintenance Department, Industries, and the Steward's report.

#### NURSERY DEPARTMENT

The general health of the babies has been very good, due to the fact that we are able to continue our medical program under the able direction of Dr. Joseph Merriam. We stress prevention through diet, immunization, and teaching mothers how to maintain good health standards. When the need arises we still have Framingham Union Hospital, Children's Hospital, and other Community Agencies to assist us in this program, but we can no longer integrate this in the experience of the mothers since they cannot accompany their children to Out-Patient Clinics, or visit them in outside hospitals.

Because the Nursery has been less crowded during the past year, the emotional, as well as the physical growth of individual children has been benefited. Staff have been able to devote more time to teaching and guidance of the mother-child relationship.

Day work is now possible to a few mothers, and once again we see the benefits of gradual adjustment to the community and increased self-respect through self-help.

The Lullaby Club is composed of mothers, pregnant women, and other students assigned to work in the Nursery. It was started 18 months ago as a project in group therapy. Its weekly meetings are educational and recreational and mothers have developed skill in practical ways of earning pin money by their own handwork. The Club is now self-supporting, purchasing its own yarn, needles, and other equipment, plus refreshments.

Once again, last June after several years of suspension, we held our annual children's party in the Picnic Pavilion. Approximately 50 mothers attended with their children. It was a demonstration of the kind of friendly confidence we have tried to build up over the years. The mothers were eager to have us see their children. We could honestly admire and congratulate them for their persistent and often self-sacrificing efforts. Staff and community donations provided the refreshments and presents.



We look forward hopefully to:

(a) Removal of restrictions on day work so that it will be possible for all mothers as preparation for their release.

(b) Authority to have mothers accompany children when it is necessary for them to be taken into the community.

We wish to take this opportunity to express our deep appreciation to Commissioner Grossman and Dr. Van Waters for their concern for the welfare of each individual mother and baby.

#### THE NURSERY STAFF

#### HODDER HALL

Throughout the year 1951 Hodder Hall has sought - through the life experience of the group of which the five resident staff members are leaders and counsellors - to minister to the total personality needs of some ninety students. Of these, ninety-five per cent would fall within the category of the adolescent. For reasons either of mental or physical health or of sheer inability to measure up to the Cottage situation, fourteen were returned to the main building or transferred to other institutions. Thirteen escaped.

The Cottage has striven to engender good attitudes and habits of work, to provide new avenues of leisure time interest, to promote trust in and thus, respect for authority, law and order. It is hoped that the one-third of our residents whose vocational assignments have been the Cottage have received adequate training in the domestic skills - cooking, cleaning, sewing, laundry, etc. The remaining industrially employed students have similar opportunities on week-ends and time off. The "2H" Club (Hodder House Girls) provides some background in home economic theory with its monthly discussions of nutrition, budgeting, home decorating, hostessing, etc. Clothing is made under supervision and direction at the weekly sewing class and there is instruction in knitting and the like.

The rolling pastures and wonderful woodlands which stretch across acres of Reformatory property are, indeed, fitting for the study and appreciation of all phases of natural life. It was for this pursuit that the Superintendent organized on October 18th, 1950 the Hodder Junior Audubon Group. Hiking, coasting and out-of-door athletics give healthful and wholesome vent to bounding adolescent energies.

While the Hodder Junior Council, consisting of the ten girls longest in residence, is not an experiment in pure self-government; it is a preparation for it. As a senior group which lays emphasis on the security and well-being of newcomers, morale and loyalty, it comes together monthly for the discussion of Cottage policy and for the planning of its social life.



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On March 15, 1951 Hodder took cognizance of its Fifteenth Anniversary with a candlelight narration of its goals and history for guests and friends. For the past two years Open House, parties, picnics, etc., have marked the holiday and students' birthday calendar from the New Year through Christmas. There have been four dramatic ventures.

Despite its over-all needs, the only major repairs which the Cottage has undergone in the last two years were the painting of the living room and kitchen. The latter had not been touched since the Cottage was built. Cubicle hall and bathroom plaster have been in extremely poor condition for some time and there is need of replenishment of appliances, furniture, utensils as well as paint throughout Cottage.

Jointly with that of Wilson, the Hodder Staff has benefited greatly from Dr. Van Waters' Fall of 1951 course of lectures on rehabilitative theory and goals. They have been especially geared to the Cottage situation, stressing techniques and the student-staff relationship.

There have been several changes in Cottage personnel. Because of its unique relationship to the Cottage, by virtue of its living in, staff should be of the highest possible calibre. In a sense, they are on call as well as "on display" twenty-four hours a day. For the most part, staff have well stood the test. Consequently, the loss in the fall and winter - 1950-1951, of three particularly fine young women has had its natural effect on Cottage stability.

Theoretically staff work a five-day, forty hour week; but since they live in the midst of their work, such is not the case in practice. Furthermore, the two staff members who must sleep at the Cottage each night are responsible for "after lights" decorum, emergencies, etc. No compensation in either salary or time is made for this service. And since security demands, with the possible exception of a few week-day afternoons, two staff members on duty at all times; the bulk of the director's administrative work, adjustment reports, counselling, etc., must be done "off duty." Vacations, sick leave, etc., can only be met at the expense of overtime to other personnel. Hence, an additional staff member would seem advisable. Too, the possibility of adequate night coverage for both Cottages might well be considered.

Mary E. Clary  
Director of Hodder Hall

#### WILSON COTTAGE

We have had the following painting done - first floor corridor, student dormitory, and bath, office and dining room. On the second floor, the corridor and stairwells have been painted.

We have acquired a new extractor for the laundry.

Through the co-operator of community groups we have received donation clothing and toys for the children.



-4/-

Each year the Framingham Women's Club has sponsored a ten-week course in Mothercraft, terminating in a graduation where each student receives a certificate.

### NEEDS

New refrigerator for diet kitchen, new sterilizer, installation of electric outlets in many rooms, where it has been necessary to use long extension cords attached to wall sockets, in order to have proper lighting - a very dangerous situation.

There is a great need for new fencing around the nursery yards, where the present fencing is broken, brittle and a menace to the children. With the nursery, it would be advisable to have a night officer on duty for adequate coverage, instead of having only a person on call after 10:00 P.M. At present a student only is on active duty.

Nurseries and sections of house painted  $4\frac{1}{2}$  years ago need repainting.

H arriet I. Gunning  
Director of Jessie Woodrow Wilson  
Cottage for Mothers and Babies.

### EDUCATION DEPARTMENT

The aims and purposes of the Education Department of Reformatory for Women are to provide constructive educational and recreational opportunities for every student and to contribute to the program of rehabilitation of the individual through the activities of the group, as well as through individual instruction.

### CLASSES

<u>Mrs. Sheldon</u>	<u>Dr. Van Waters</u>	<u>Rev. Wiltenburg</u>
Beginner's English	Literary Group	Bible
School Review	Senior Rangers	
Correspondence Courses	Dorothea Dix Club	Miss Fawcett
Rug Making and Weaving	Two-Side Club	Painting on Glass
		Basketball
		Exercises

In addition, we have had classes in the following: Typing, Current Events, Special Classes in Reading, Spelling, Penmanship, Music Appreciation, Mental Hygiene, Shorthand, Cooking, Mothercraft, etc. There are also many clubs, and other activities including supervised walks, which are conducted by members of our staff and by volunteer workers.

The academic class program has expanded somewhat to include a fuller program of individual instruction in reading, spelling and penmanship for illiterates or those with very little educational background. The two intermediate courses remain the same, and there is still a good interest, especially among the younger girls, in correspondence courses from the Mass. Department of Education.

Volunteers have very successfully taken charge of several groups. Students from Framingham State Teacher's College taught a good course in cooking at Wilson Cottage. A course in Dramatics and one in Charm and Good Grooming were taught by four girls from Wellesley College, and the Garden Club, guided by Mrs. L. B. Taylor has kept up a real interest.

The over-all interest in classes has been good, with Literary Group and Painting on Glass standing probably at the head of the list in popularity. All the classes have been full, and some have had to have waiting lists in order to keep them at a manageable size.

Elba Sheldon  
Head Teacher

#### MAINTENANCE DEPARTMENT

We greatly appreciate our new kitchen completed during the past year, with its modern construction and equipment. Here the culinary arts may be executed under the most sanitary and healthful manner of preparing, storing, and handling food.

We are also very grateful for the funds appropriated to complete the following improvements during the past year:

##### Major Projects

New Kitchen  
New Parking Lot  
New Dairy

##### Hospital

New Electrical Food  
Warming Truck  
New Dental X-Ray Machine

##### Wilson and Hodder Cottages

Two New Junior Washers  
Two New Extractors

##### General

Waterproof basement wall  
under Front Office  
Two New Electric Water Coolers  
Asphalt Tile Floor Covering -  
Main Corridor

##### Dining Rooms

New Steam Table

E. A. Seifert

#### STEWARDS REPORT

The Steward's Office has conformed as nearly as possible to the rules and regulations as prescribed.

Several major projects have been undertaken.  
The main kitchen has been finished.  
Fireproofing the stairwells nearly completed.  
New dairy completed.  
We are converting from coal to oil.

All houses belonging to the State are in need of outside painting and repairs to roofs.



-V-

Much work needs to be done on the main institution building, basement walls, roofing, gutters, etc.

Inga M. Johnson  
Steward

### INDUSTRIES

The report on Industries from 1950 - 1951 shows an improvement over the period from 1949 - 1950. Now that we have more help in our Flag and Sewing Rooms, we have been able to take care of our orders to date. We were not able to do this during the 1949 - 1950 period. Production is increasing in both the Flag Room and Sewing Room and, with our sixteen new hosiery machines which we expect by the last of April, we should be able to start production by May and take that Department out of the red.

It will be some time before we will be able to have the Poultry out of the red but, with the help of Mr. Osgood who is doing a wonderful job, Poultry has shown a great improvement in the short time he has been with us.

Herbert W. Hilton  
Supervisor of Industries

### POULTRY

This report will tell the condition of the poultry plan from the time I arrived, Sept. 10, 1951, to the 31st of December, 1951.

#### Condition of Stock

- Stock has been inbred for last three years. No new stock has been added. Egg production is down to a maximum of 40% because of the two previous factors. (Egg production, to be on a profitable basis, should be between 60% and 80%.)

Six thousand birds were raised the beginning of 1951. When I started to work at poultry, there were 5,000 birds. (3.2 ratio of roosters to hens). At the present time, there are 1,700 laying pullets, 300 fowl, and 130 roosters. Between 2,000-2,500 birds have been killed and sent to Quincy storage. The remaining birds have died due to being from weak stock, to disease, and vitamin deficiency.

Stock was infected with chronic coccidiosis, infested with lice, had a Vitamin A deficiency (lacking in the feed), and Coryza with a secondary infection. I have a report from the University of Mass. to confirm this statement.

#### Condition of Buildings and Equipment

Buildings are in poor to fair condition. All buildings need paint and most need roofing. We need a new combination brooding and growing house in order to raise more and thriftier birds.

Brooder stoves are in very poor condition. We will have to raise a small number of birds this year due to lack of space and because of the inadequate stoves.

-B-

We are very grateful for the new truck, new tools, and new chicken crates.

Plans for the Future (Depending upon the co-operation we get from the State House)

1952 - We will raise approximately 5,000 birds. They will be a sex-linked cross. (We are doing this in order, we hope, to get better egg production and healthier and more vigorous bird. Next fall, we hope to house 2,000 pullets and raise 2,000 capons.

I have ordered 500 day-old pullets from the Harco Poultry Farm. They have some of the best Rhode Island Red stock in New England. If we get this new stock, we can use them as breeders in the Spring of 1953 and in the fall of 1953, we should have some good egg producers.

In other words, the Poultry Industry can be in the black, at the earliest, in late 1953 or early 1954.

Better Ways and Means for Profit

Allow the staff of this institution to buy chickens and eggs from the Poultry Industry at outside wholesale prices.

Increase the selling price of eggs and poultry that we are receiving now.

Dexter H. Osgood

Respectfully submitted ,  
Miriam Van Waters



## STATE FARM

Bridgewater (post-office address, So. Bridgewater, Mass.)

## SUPERINTENDENT'S REPORT

December 31, 1951

To the Commissioner of Correction:

Once again I submit the annual report of the State Farm and its divisions for the year ended December 31, 1951.

The total number of inmates at this institution at the end of the year was 1888 - 1823 males and 65 females. Of this number 587 were in our prison department; 1 was an alms case; 900 were confined in our criminal insane division (Bridgewater State Hospital); 326 were in our male defective delinquent department; 65 were in our female defective delinquent department; 6 were confined as inebriates; and 3 were in our voluntary addict department.

The total number of admissions was 2454 (2445 males and 9 females). The largest number of admissions fell into the drunkenness group, which totalled 1964. Of this number there were 277 first commitments to the State Farm; 209 second commitments; 162 third commitments; and 144 fourth commitments. There was a total of 554 inmates serving their fifth to tenth commitment; 235 had been committed from eleven to fifteen times; 140 were in the sixteenth to twentieth group; 140 were in the twenty-first to thirtieth group; 64 were in the thirty-first to fortieth group; 21 had been committed forty-one to fifty times; 16 had been committed in the fifty-first to seventy-fifth group, and 2 had had seventy-six or more commitments.

A total of 4, committed for drunkenness, were in the 18-20 age group; 9 were between the ages of 21-25; 57 were between the ages of 25-30; 444 were between 31 and 40 years of age; 742 were between the ages of 41-50; 484 were in the 51-60 age group; 122 were between 61-65 years of age; 65 were between 66 and 70 years old; and 37 were 71 years of age and over.

The commitments for offenses other than drunkenness during this period totalled 135. Of this number 45 were committed for vagrancy; 13 for larceny; 11 for non-support; 10 for lewdness; 6 for tramp; 5 for assault and battery; 7 for idle and disorderly; 3 for indecent exposure; 4 for neglect to provide; 3 for operating an auto without authority; 2 for operating auto negligently; 2, lascivious in speech and behavior; 1 each for absconding from State hospital and soliciting charity; breaking and entering; breaking and entering day; breaking and entering night - larceny; disturbing the peace; escape; forgery of endorsement; illegitimate child act; lewd and lascivious cohabitation; sharing in earnings of prostitute; unlawful possession of certain narcotic drug; violation of auto law; violation of narcotic drug law; wilful, wanton and malicious destruction personal property; plus 10 transfers from State Prison, for abortion,



-e/-

abuse of female child, assault with intent to carnally abuse, intent to abuse female child, robbery (being armed), sodomy, statutory rape, and unnatural and lascivious act (3).

Eight of the above mentioned commitments were in the 18-20 age group; 14 were between the ages of 21-25; 13 were in the 26-30 age group; 36 were between the ages of 31-40; 32 were between 41-50 years of age; 15 were between the ages of 51-60; 5 were between 61-65 years of age; 6 were 66-70 years old; and 6 were 71 years of age and over.

Other admissions included 8 alms cases, 116 criminal insane patients, 54 male defective delinquents, 9 female defective delinquents, 9 drug addicts, 20 inebriates, 22 voluntary drug addicts, and 117 voluntary inebriates.

The releases during this period totalled 2559 males and 34 females. Of this number 53 males were released by death. Prisoners released totalled 2167; alms cases, 7; criminal insane patients, 139; male defective delinquents, 73; female defective delinquents, 34; drug addicts, 12; inebriates, 22; voluntary drug addicts, 22; voluntary inebriates, 117.

Chapter 769, Acts of 1951, approved in August, established an Alcoholic Clinic at the State Farm for the care, treatment and rehabilitation of men sentenced for drunkenness. The funds appropriated were inadequate, but we endeavored to carry out the intent of the law with an addition to our regular force of a psychologist and a junior clerk. However, we are progressing slowly. To date, 32 inmates have been referred to the various public health clinics for out-patient treatment upon release.

Chapter 119, Acts of 1951, provided for a shorter period of incarceration for inmates sentenced as Tramps and Vagrants. This has materially effected the number of commitments to this institution, especially of able-bodied individuals.

The rehabilitation of inmates is one of our greatest problems. To train the individuals to resume their place in the community, to earn a living, to join an Alcoholic Anonymous group, to continue their religious affiliations, is part of the pattern, and our personnel strive to achieve the desired results, even though we are handicapped by the need of physical facilities. Unsatisfactory family relationships and the inability or the unwillingness of the individual to cooperate is a deterrent to our aims.

#### PRISON DEPARTMENT

##### average

During this period the daily/population in this department was 685. Due to the change in the law relative to the punishment of tramps and vagrants, from a two year indefinite sentence to a thirty-day sentence, our able-bodied inmates who performed work in and around the institution have been in the minority. The majority of our inmates are suffering from some form of physical disability; all are given a physical examination upon admission and approximately fifty percent (50%) of them are marked "light work" by the doctors. Difficulty has been experienced in assigning inmates to the various work details, such as farm work and other labor details.



As in the past few years, it has been essential to request the transfer of approximately thirty able-bodied inmates from the Suffolk County House of Correction in order to perform the labor on our large farm.

Prison Hospital: The number of patients in the hospital December 31, 1950 was 126. The number admitted during 1951 was 947. During the year 961 patients were discharged and 22 were released by death. The number remaining in our hospital on December 31, 1951 was 112.

The causes of death were: Respiratory system diseases, 6; circulatory diseases, 13; digestive system diseases, 2; nervous system disease, 1. The average number of admissions monthly was 79. Twenty-eight surgical operations were performed during the year.

(RBC-WBC-Hgb-Diff.)

Laboratory: Urine Examinations, 651; blood examinations, 166; miscellaneous examinations (smears-blood grouping, etc.) 81.

Fingerprints: Fingerprints taken during the year are as follows: Prisoners, 2088; male defective delinquents, 64; female defective delinquents, 4; criminal insane patients, 320; miscellaneous, 40; employees, 73.

A total of 1045 photographs were taken throughout the year, and prints made from negatives numbered 6,235.

#### MALE DEFECTIVE DELINQUENT DEPARTMENT

During this period 54 were admitted to this department as follows: Superior courts, 5; district courts, 2; municipal courts, 2; State Prison Colony, 1; Wrentham State School, 2; W. E. Fernald State School, 1; Belchertown State School, 6; returned for violation of parole, 26; from other institutions, 8.

Seventy-three inmates were discharged as follows: State Parole Board, 49; Probate Court under Chapter 684, Acts of 1947, 8; petitions for discharge through Probate Court, 1; petitions for discharge through Superior Court, 8; to our State Hospital Department for mental observation, 3; to Massachusetts Reformatory Defective Delinquent Department, 1; by death, 3. The census on December 31, 1951 was 326.

Under the direction of the State Farm Master an efficient staff supervises the academic work, the vocational instruction, and the recreational programs of the inmates of this department. The results depend upon the individuals mental capacity, his attitude toward his social adjustment and a desire to benefit by his stay here in an endeavor to resume his place in society within a short period of time.

The semi-military system of training and discipline continues to be a most important factor in the rehabilitation and the character building of these individuals. Obedience, respect for authority and the law is especially stressed.

Recently, one of our former inmates visited the institution after spending three years in the Armed Forces, the last year being in Korea. He had reached the rank of Sergeant, and is a holder of the Purple Heart,



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Good Conduct medal and several battle stars. He was on his way to Germany for further service. He stated to the inmates and to the officers that the few years he spent in this department were the key to his rehabilitation. He advised all the inmates to heed the advice and the training available here.

The academic classes are attended by approximately 130 inmates daily. Ten so-called defective delinquents received certifications from the Department of Education, Division of University Extension, upon satisfactorily completing courses by mail. Classes are conducted through the equivalent of sixth grade work. Educational movies are obtained and shown throughout the year.

Our industrial shops are the same as in former years and the equipment is fairly modern. Classes for beginners are held in the caning of chairs, the manufacturing of shoes, brushes, baskets, brooms, etc., also in the operation of the various machines such as the Goodyear stitcher, rough rounding machine and the shoe finishing machine in the shoe shop, and the single and double needle button sewing and buttonhole cutting machines in the tailor shop.

Recreation includes a period in the morning and one in the afternoon supervised by officers. Moving pictures are shown weekly. Organized sporting events are held Friday, Saturday and Sunday afternoons during the good weather. On the holidays from April 19th through November 11th regular field days are held when the inmates compete in sporting events and suitable prizes are awarded to the winners of the contests.

During the week of the World Series a television set was installed and the inmates very much enjoyed watching the games.

The band and the orchestra presented a concert and variety show on February 22nd and issued invitations to their relatives and their friends. In spite of the inclement weather, approximately two hundred guests accepted the invitation and attended. The comments and the letters received were very encouraging and gratifying to the participants.

Throughout the year the band functions mainly for the entertainment of the department population.

#### FEMALE DEFECTIVE DELINQUENT DEPARTMENT

On December 31, 1951 the population in this department was 65, the normal capacity being 99. Admissions and commitments totalled 9; new admission, 1; transferred back from Reformatory for Women, 1; returned for violation of parole, 7. There were 34 released as follows: paroled by the Parole Board, 29; released through Probate Court, 2; transferred to the Reformatory for Women, 3.

Activities in this department remain the same as in previous years. The academic classes are well attended and the school teacher is especially pleased with the results accomplished. The industries, under the supervision of female reformatory officers are, domestic science classes, laundry, kitchen, arts and crafts. The objective of the vocational department is to assist each inmate in accomplishing all she is capable of learning.



A new admission is placed in the care of the nurse and is given a routine examination including height, weight, chest measurement, temperature, pulse and respiration. She is then examined by a psychiatrist, and also receives a general physical examination.

A psychometric test is given her and she is seen by a social worker who gives her the opportunity to talk over her problems. A case history is written. She is then assigned to academic classes or to the industries.

In accordance with Chapter 684, Acts of 1947, she is examined by two psychiatrists within a three-year period. If she is found mentally defective and suitable for parole her case is presented to the Parole Board for consideration. If she is found mentally defective and not suitable for parole her case will be presented to the two psychiatrists for re-examination within another three-year period, and if found suitable her case is then presented to the Parole Board.

#### BRIDGEWATER STATE HOSPITAL

The daily census for this department on 12-31-50 was 913, plus ten out on trial visit, making a total of 923 patients.

There were 116 admissions during the year; 59 were first admissions, 50 were readmissions, and 7 were transferred from other institutions for the insane. Of this number, 92 were observation cases, 52 came from court, and 40 from prison. Twenty-nine of the observation cases were regularly committed.

During the year 139 patients were discharged, 33 died and 93 were given outright discharges, 8 were transferred to other mental hospitals, and 5 successfully completed one-year trial visits and were discharged.

Because of the lack of a full medical staff, our psychiatric notes and yearly examination on the committed patients have, of necessity, been delayed.

The staff received instruction at the Taunton State Hospital in the use of Electric Shock Therapy equipment. Officer personnel also obtained instruction in the care of the patient during and after electric shock treatment.

No diseases of epidemic proportions have occurred during the year. There were the usual run of upper respiratory infections, but not as extensive as in former years.

Repairs and renewals are being carried out where necessary.

#### SOCIAL SERVICE DEPARTMENT

The care and treatment of inmates in correctional institutions is ever expanding its scope and perfecting techniques. Progressively, this department is developing its efficiency in accordance with external standards. During 1951 more detailed work has been accomplished on case



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histories. Case summaries are now being prepared on one-year cases, due to the establishment of the Alcoholic Clinic, and the number of personnel increased.

An effort was made to compile detailed information and develop case work as soon as practical after an inmate is admitted; therefore, a system of initial interviewing has been established wherein all new admissions are interviewed within three days of admission. Letters of inquiry are then sent and there is soon a workable amount of information available. Completed histories are now being forwarded to the Department of Correction within a period of from five to eight months.

Available funds do not provide for field investigation, especially of the defective delinquents, and therefore the case work is inadequate.

All admissions to our State Hospital department were processed by our psychiatric workers. Complete case histories were written on most of them, and interval histories were compiled on the remainder.

During the past year there were 19 non-institutional discharges of patients whose mental conditions had improved sufficiently to warrant it; of those released, 7 violated the conditions of their trial visits, 4 were apprehended and returned, and another is in the process of being returned from out of state. Three patients are on "escape" status, two as a result of this year's releases. Of those who failed in their trial visits, the main reason was, running away from the home in which they were placed. Occasionally this was accompanied by some minor misbehavior like excessive drinking. Close supervision of the progress of the trial visit cases has minimized the number of failures. Twelve patients remain out on trial visit and seem, at this time, to be making a successful adjustment. Four other patients were discharged in 1951 following the successful completion of one-year trial visits.

#### PSYCHOLOGY DEPARTMENT

For the year 1951 the psychology department has administered 498 tests as compared to 380 for 1950 and 129 for 1949. In addition to this a program of diagnostic interviews was carried on with the idea of seeing all the inmates brought to our attention in order to glean material which might aid the psychiatrists in making a diagnosis. A somewhat similar series of interviews was carried on at the direction of the head social worker to obtain background material for social case histories.

Tests were administered as follows: male defective delinquents, 124; female defective delinquents, 28; state hospital patients, 100; prisoners 246.

#### FARM DEPARTMENT

The 1951 farm season at the State Farm was an exceptionally satisfactory one in most respects. Weather conditions were ideal for maximum crop growth and our main crops were heavy.



The hay crop was the largest on record - 850 tons of cured hay, and 371 tons of grass silage. The ensilage crop - 950 tons, has only been exceeded once in 20 years.

Most garden crops yielded very well, the only exception being tomatoes, which did not mature before frost. We are planning to correct this condition by growing shorter season varieties. The potato crop (12,166 bushels from 45 acres) was a very good one, with the highest per acre production in over 20 years. The apple crop was average, enough for institutional requirements and with no surplus problem.

All livestock departments functioned smoothly. Our milking herd average was 13763 lbs. of milk for the year; pork production, 106717 lbs.; egg production, 45226 doz., with an increase in poultry meats.

Another Beltsville bull was leased from the Massachusetts Selective Breeding Association, and 11 animals were purchased from the Lakeville Sanatorium herd.

The employee labor situation was much better than in past years and work proceeded smoothly. The inmate labor shortage still remains a problem; so far there has been enough available to "get by" but not enough to do things properly.

We were fortunate in being allowed surplus farm machinery resulting from the closing of farms at the Rutland, Westfield and Lakeville Sanatoriums. This additional equipment, plus a new hay baler, made it possible to handle our haying activities with a minimum of labor.

The reaper and binder (which we know to be over 25 years old) wore out completely this year. We have requested the purchase of a harvester-thresher in the 1953 budget. We feel that it would eliminate most of our present field operations in grain harvesting, reduce grain losses from handling and dampness, and also make it possible to increase our grain acreage, if desired. At present, we are not in a position to handle grain at all as there is no hand operation that can take the place of the reaper.

#### STEWARD'S DEPARTMENT

Present budgetary requirements were computed immediately following the Korean outbreak. Prices used were those in effect the previous year. As a result, the ensuing inflation caused a substantial decrease in our supply. Some accounts were seriously affected and had not our population decreased to offset this somewhat, we would have encountered shortages of the gravest nature.

I am pleased to report that our appropriation allowed us to increase to some extent the variety of items used in our menus. Our plan was to use present standards now in effect in other correction institutions. The subsequent inflation prevented the completion of this plan, but nevertheless, the improvement was considerable.

The operation of our main kitchen has been somewhat improved by the replacement of obsolete equipment. We also have several items of equipment on order which will further this improvement.



Our main kitchen and prison dining rooms were painted this year, but the construction of the building is such that fumes and condensation cannot be entirely overcome without exorbitant expense and the paint has no lasting effect.

Despite a seemingly adequate appropriation for inmates clothing, our situation only improved slightly due to inflation.

Our appropriation was not sufficient to supply the number of officers uniforms required. Unless a substantial sum is received in the coming year, many of our officers will be without uniforms.

Although the number of complaints due to the shortage of mattresses decreased greatly, we have still been unable to supply the standard allotment of two sheets per bed. This supply would save many blankets from being worn through constant washings, and would improve sanitary conditions in the dormitories.

We received permission to do many needed special projects, but our appropriation is not nearly sufficient to complete the approved works. Consequently, we will have to forego some of the projects in order to provide necessary materials for our repairs ordinary.

#### ENGINEERING DEPARTMENT

The Power Plant was operated continuously throughout the year with but one emergency shut-down for seven minutes. This was caused by the safety stop vibrating loose and closing the throttle. All the services were properly maintained in regard to heat, light, water and sewerage disposal, with no serious inconvenience to any department. The necessary repair and maintenance work was performed by the department employees supervising the inmates in this work.

The operating figures of this department follows:

Total lbs. of coal burned.....	20,415,706
Total net ton of coal burned.....	10,207,853
Total lbs. of ash.....	1,508,375
Percentage of ash.....	7.38
Total lbs. of water evaporated.....	219,438,800
Actual Evaporation.....	10.74
Evaporation From and at 212 degrees.....	11.06
Average cost per 1000 lbs. of steam.....	.4865
Total K.W.H.....	1,033,600
Total Degree Days.....	4,831.5
Total Gal. of Water from So. Pump.....	135,362,200

#### MAINTENANCE DEPARTMENT

The many buildings of this institution are in fair condition, but many need paint and many roofs need repairing. However, the increased cost of materials has added difficulty to our planning. Inmate labor is, for the most part, utilized on each project. Painting and papering has been accomplished where necessary and other needful repairs and renewals made.



During the past year the following fire escape and fire prevention work has been completed at the State Hospital:

1. Four enclosed fire escape towers of brick and masonry with four Kalamein doors in each tower.  
Inside doors are located at floor level of the various wards and dormitories.  
The towers are attached to buildings B-C-D and J.
2. Two new inside steel stairways.  
(a) Two corridor Kalamein fire doors and partition.  
(b) One outside Kalamein fire door.  
  
Items in No. 2 are located in B-Annex.
3. Three stairs with Kalamein doors and partition in D building.
4. One Kalamein door and partition in Guard Room.
5. One Kalamein door and partition in Chapel, and one three step steel stairway.
6. Four Kalamein doors and partitions, and one steel stairway; both in E building.
7. Two outside Kalamein doors leading to H Yard.
8. All exterior doors in buildings B-C-D-E-I-J-G and Chapel, as well as B-Annex were changed to swing out.

#### WEAVE SHOP

There was a slight decrease in the number of yards of material woven in 1951 as compared with 1950, but we succeeded in turning out 24,858 yards of shirting, suiting and denim used for inmates clothing, as well as the towelling used throughout the institution.

The other industries connected with this department functioned satisfactorily throughout the year.

#### RELIGION

The Catholic program at this institution under the guidance of the resident Chaplain continues to expand and has brought many spiritual and material benefits to the inmates. They have ample opportunity to practice their religion and to receive the Sacraments frequently.

Each Sunday morning Holy Mass is said in the Female Defective Delinquent Department at 7:40 ; in the Prison Chapel for the prisoners and Male Defective Delinquents at 8:30 a.m., and at the State Hospital Chapel at 9:50 a.m. Following the 8:30 Mass, Benediction of the Blessed Sacrament is given each Sunday. Confessions are heard each Sunday before Mass in the State Hospital Department. On Saturdays Confessions are heard at the F.D.D.'s at 3 p.m., and for the M.D.D.'s at 3:45, and for the prisoners at 4:30 p.m.



Similar schedules are followed on the eves of Holy Days of Obligation. Attendance at Mass is very gratifying and about 100 inmates receive Holy Communion each week. The usual religious activities are conducted during the holy season of Lent as well as devotions in connection with First Fridays, and a novena service held weekly.

Interviews with inmates are held regularly and correspondence has been carried on with relatives. Interviews have also been held with relatives both at the institution and at their homes.

The Protestant Chaplain reports that 156 Protestant services have been held during the past year; four of these services were conducted by the Salvation Army and three by a visiting minister during vacation period.

Every effort is made to induce the inmate to contact his church upon release.

Interviews are held with each Protestant during the week of his arrival. Many letters have been written to friends and relatives upon the request of the inmate, and homes and jobs have been secured for many others. Marital difficulties have been overcome.

Both resident Chaplains have conducted funeral services for deceased members of their faith. They attend meetings of the Parole Board at the request of the Board.

The Jewish Rabbi visits the institution once a month and cares for the spiritual needs of the inmates of his faith.

#### PERSONNEL

We have experienced very little difficulty in securing a full quota of custodial officers due to the fact that an eligible list is available from the Division of Civil Service.

To date we have been unable to secure the services of well qualified psychiatrists and general practitioners, as well as the professional services of nurses, to fill the positions vacant.

Difficulty in covering details is being experienced in our various departments because of vacation periods and the illness of employees, thereby making it necessary for other employees to work two shifts.

#### RECOMMENDATIONS

Again I recommend that a weekly charge be made to cover the care and treatment of inebriates committed to this institution under Chapter 123, Sections 62, 80 and 86.

I recommend that the inmates at the State Prison who grow aged and infirm while incarcerated there be transferred elsewhere than to this institution. We have no facilities for handling this type of inmate other than to house them in our prison hospital where they consort with the man sentenced for drunkenness, drug addiction, etc. We have inmates sentenced or committed to the State Farm who should be cared for in our hospital, but because of the



transfers from the State Prison we are unable to care for adequately.

It has been necessary to house an average of fifteen defective delinquents (male) daily in our so-called annex as post-operative cases, when they should receive care and treatment from the doctors and nurses, and be confined to the hospital.

I recommend that a study be made relative to the commitment of inmates to a civil State Hospital who have been sentenced to the State Farm, and who, while confined, have experienced a mental upset and need State Hospital care. These men are now committed to the Bridgewater State Hospital where the stigma of being criminally insane or confined in a criminal State Hospital is inherently attached to members of the inmate's family down through the years.

Again I repeat my previous recommendations for the erection of a housing unit for male defective delinquents who have been placed on the reserve list by the Parole Board in order that discipline may be relaxed and they given the opportunity to be instructed in the proper way to live outside the walls of an institution.

Also, that we be permitted to arrange for the erection of at least two dwellings for the housing of staff members, and also that an upper story be added to the present administration building in order that all administrative workers be centrally located.

#### CONCLUSION

This report has briefly outlined the aims of the various departments of the institution, and much of the work is interrelated and interdependent. No single department functions without assistance from one of the other departments.

More than six hundred persons in groups numbering from three to sixty-seven have been escorted through the institution. These groups consist of classes in Criminology at the Harvard Law School, Tufts College, Boston College, as well as police associations, and groups from the High Schools in the surrounding cities and towns.

On behalf of the veteran inmates in our State Hospital Department I wish to express appreciation for the donations of tobacco, cigarettes, candies and cookies from the various American Legion Auxilliaries and the Veterans of Foreign War Auxilliaries.

The Middleboro Lodge of Elks donated a television set for the amusement of the patients, as well as playing cards.

I am most grateful to all who in any way assisted in brightening the dreary hours for those poor unfortunates who are unable to enjoy community life. Many magazines and books have been donated to our libraries and for these we express our thanks.

The Moving Picture Companies have been very generous in donating films for the entertainment of the State Farm inmates. The valued service

rendered by these donors adds much to the pleasures of all confined here.

In conclusion I wish to express my appreciation to the Commissioner of Correction and his staff members, and to the entire personnel of the institution for their continued and untiring efforts in behalf of the inmates of the State Farm, plus their willingness to assist whenever called upon.

Respectfully submitted,

JAMES E. WARREN  
Superintendent



Financial Statement of the STATE PRISON

Industries

D. 115

From July 1, 1950 To June 30, 1951

INDUSTRIES	DR.				CR.				BALANCES	
	July 1, 1950		Payments	Total Debits	Receipts	June 30, 1951		Total Credits	Gain	Loss
	Stock on Hand	Outstanding Accounts				Outstanding Accounts	Stock on Hand			
BRUSH	\$17,194.14	\$4,958.71	\$32,562.18	\$54,715.03	\$29,692.11	\$6,239.42	\$21,867.16	\$57,798.69	\$3,083.66	
FOUNDRY	21,287.91	6,143.34	53,513.22	80,944.47	82,341.08	16,781.89	22,935.48	122,058.45	41,113.98	
METAL	219,642.35	87,023.83	506,216.54	812,882.72	454,003.67	28,533.03	388,526.59	871,063.29	58,180.57	
PRINTING	4,292.02	5,568.76	28,316.87	38,177.65	36,802.31	4,528.70	3,293.79	44,624.80	6,447.15	
SHOE REPAIR	315.24	--	726.40	1,041.64	1,016.65	318.05	215.59	1,550.29	508.65	
UNDERWEAR	107,759.56	2,422.58	37,516.68	147,698.82	30,268.38	5,686.90	101,192.42	137,147.70	--	\$10,551.12
TOTAL	\$370,491.22	106,117.22	\$658,851.89	1,135,460.33	\$634,124.20 <sup>①</sup>	\$62,087.99	\$538,031.03	1,234,243.22	109,334.01	\$10,551.12
Financial Statement Verified (Under Requirements of C. 7, S 19 GL) September 19, 1952 By (Sgd.) Joseph A. Prenney For the Comptroller Approved for Publishing (Sgd.) Fred A. Moncewicz Comptroller								Net Profit:	\$98,782.89	

RECAPITULATION

DR.		CR.	
Stock on hand July 1, 1950	\$370,491.22	Received during the year	\$634,124.20
Outstanding accounts July 1, 1950	106,117.22	Outstanding accounts June 30, 1951	62,087.99
Payments	658,851.89	Stock on hand June 30, 1951	538,031.03
Balance	98,782.89		
	<hr/>		<hr/>
	\$ 1,234,243.22		\$ 1,234,243.22

① Includes previous years income of \$601.95.

Details of Inventory of Stock on Hand for STATE PRISON  
Industries, June 30, 1951 .

INDUSTRIES	Raw Materials	Finished Goods	Machinery and Equipment	Total
BRUSH	\$ 18,520.15	\$ 2,224.31	\$ 1,122.70	\$ 21,867.16
FOUNDRY	3,707.64	10,136.44	9,091.40	22,935.48
METAL	215,796.69	41,445.02	131,284.88	388,526.59
PRINTING	1,212.29	--	2,081.50	3,293.79
SHOE REPAIR	215.59	--	--	215.59
UNDERWEAR	67,707.16	30,596.23	2,889.03	101,192.42
TOTAL	\$ 307,159.52	\$ 84,402.00	\$ 146,469.51	\$ 538,031.03



From July 1, 1950

To June 30, 1951

INDUSTRIES	DR.				CR.				BALANCES	
	July 1, 1950		Payments	Total Debits	Receipts	June 30, 1951		Total Credits	Gain	Loss
	Stock on Hand	Outstanding Accounts				Outstanding Accounts	Stock on Hand			
Brush		\$ 29.04		\$ 29.04	\$ 29.04			\$ 29.04		
Clothing	\$83,573.23	16,746.76	\$126,175.31	\$226,495.30	110,313.31	\$9,233.35	\$122,347.36	241,894.02	\$15,398.72	
Concrete	25,130.32	17,174.53	69,242.35	111,547.20	115,614.70	11,608.67	21,643.35	148,866.72	37,319.52	
Mattress	27,170.61	11,822.11	72,826.94	111,819.66	71,798.11	16,219.94	40,379.64	128,397.69	16,578.03	
Metal	90,531.56	10,304.84	73,450.09	174,286.49	101,357.99	10,243.05	85,359.85	196,960.89	22,674.40	
Shoe	80,595.69	9,505.50	121,927.83	212,029.02	100,500.94	7,780.75	114,088.27	222,369.96	10,340.94	
Tobacco	28,269.87	671.70	52,495.85	81,437.42	58,078.26	2,305.89	30,409.92	90,794.07	9,356.65	
Total	\$335,271.28	\$66,254.48	\$516,118.37	\$917,644.13	\$557,692.35	\$57,391.65	\$414,228.39	1,029,312.39	\$111,668.26	
Financial Statement Verified (Under Requirements of C. 7, S 19 GL) September 19, 1952 By (Sgd.) Joseph A. Prenney For the Comptroller Approved for Publishing (Sgd.) Fred A. Moncewicz Comptroller										

## RECAPITULATION

DR.

Stock on hand July 1, 1950	\$335,271.28
Outstanding accounts July 1, 1950	66,254.48
Payments	516,118.37
Balance	111,668.26
	<hr/>
	\$1,029,312.39

CR.

Received during year	\$557,692.35
Outstanding accounts June 30, 1951	57,391.65
Stock on hand June 30, 1951	414,228.39
	<hr/>
	\$1,029,312.39

Details of Inventory of Stock on Hand for STATE PRISON COLONY  
Industries, June 30, 1951 .

INDUSTRIES	Goods in Process	Raw Materials	Finished Goods	Machinery and Equipment	Total
CLOTHING	\$ .40	\$ 92,645.25	\$ 23,583.32	\$ 6,119.19	\$ 122,347.36
CONCRETE	.40	11,150.68	7,989.00	2,504.07	21,643.35
MATTRESS	.44	32,266.18	3,855.23	4,258.67	40,379.64
METAL	.35	62,658.47	10,488.48	12,213.25	85,359.85
SHOE	.28	79,856.50	23,758.44	10,473.61	114,088.27
TOBACCO	.35	21,272.89	6,948.14	2,189.24	30,409.92
TOTALS	\$2.22	\$299,849.97	\$76,622.61	\$37,758.03	\$414,228.39



Details of Inventory of Stock on Hand for MASSACHUSETTS REFORMATORY  
Industries, June 30, 1951 .

INDUSTRIES	Goods in Process	Raw Materials	Finished Goods	Machinery and Equipment	Total
Cloth	- \$ .82	\$ 46,699.15	\$ 38,788.26	\$ 13,125.18	\$ 98,611.77
Furniture	- .66	73,238.69	10,935.50	4,086.24	88,259.77
Totals	\$ 1.48	\$119,937.84	\$49,723.76	\$17,211.42	\$186,871.54

## Financial Statement of the MASSACHUSETTS REFORMATORY

Industries

P. D. 115

From July 1, 1950

To June 30, 1951

INDUSTRIES	DR.				CR.				BALANCES	
	July 1, 1950		Payments	Total Debits	Receipts	June 30, 1951		Total Credits	Gain	Loss
	Stock on Hand	Outstanding Accounts				Outstanding Accounts	Stock on Hand			
Cloth	\$95,959.08	\$10,967.69	\$150,581.21	\$257,507.98	\$119,578.64	\$12,857.20	\$98,611.77	\$231,047.61	--	\$26,460.37
Furniture	71,155.80	20,422.50	186,672.84	278,251.14	197,906.52	25,047.19	88,259.77	311,213.48	\$32,962.34	--
Auto Repair	--	490.53	1,367.97	1,858.50	1,836.16	345.09	--	2,181.25	322.75	--
Totals	\$167,114.88	*\$31,880.72	\$338,622.02	*\$537,617.62	\$319,321.32	\$38,249.48	\$186,871.54	\$544,442.34	\$33,285.09	\$26,460.37
	*8.30 Charged off					Add difference		Net Gain	6,824.72	
	* Inclusive of \$6,286.49 - 1951 Vouchers payable by					Total		as below	2,614.05	
	Exclusive of \$4,208.83 - 1950 Vouchers paid by					1950 H.L. & Power charged				
	\$ 2,077.66					in previous		Cl.	\$26,344.80	
						years and paid current year		Fu.	8,781.60	\$35,126.40
						1951 H.L. & Power charged				
						into		Cl.	\$24,384.26	
						Overhead but not scheduled		Fu.	8,128.09	\$32,512.35
						for payment				
						Add to Balance		Cloth	1,960.54	
								Furn.	653.51	\$2,614.05

Financial Statement Verified  
(Under Requirements of C. 7, S 19 GL)  
September 19, 1952  
By (Sgd.) Joseph A. Frenney  
For the Comptroller  
Approved for Publishing  
(Sgd.) Fred A. Moncewicz  
Comptroller

## RECAPITULATION

DR.		CR.	
Stock on hand July 1, 1950	\$167,114.88	Received during the year	\$319,321.32
Outstanding accounts July 1, 1950	31,880.72	Outstanding accounts June 30, 1951	38,249.48
Payments	338,622.02	Stock on hand June 30, 1951	186,871.54
Balance	9,438.77	H.L. & Power added to balance	2,614.05
	<u>\$547,056.39</u>		<u>\$547,056.39</u>



From July 1, 1950 To June 30, 1951

INDUSTRIES	DR.				CR.				BALANCES	
	July 1, 1950		Payments	Total Debits	Receipts	June 30, 1951		Total Credits	Gain	Loss
	Stock on Hand	Outstanding Accounts				Outstanding Accounts	Stock on Hand			
FLAG	\$18,540.98	\$ 3,676.02	\$30,818.99	\$53,035.99	\$43,718.87	\$6,374.26	\$13,531.81	\$63,624.94	\$10,588.95	--
KNITTING	5,586.39	1,176.50	26,064.44	32,827.33	17,444.00	1,392.04	9,463.08	28,299.12	--	\$4,528.21
SEWING	48,452.50	16,635.76	182,642.72	247,730.98	176,623.30	21,501.58	77,922.05	276,046.93	28,315.95	--
POULTRY	2,115.72	1,965.98	31,266.10	35,347.80	25,884.15	1,784.39	2,255.09	29,923.63	--	5,424.17
TOTALS	\$74,695.59	\$23,454.26	\$270,792.25	368,942.10	\$263,670.32	\$31,052.27	\$103,172.03	\$397,894.62	\$38,904.90	\$9,952.38
Financial Statement Verified (Under Requirements of C. 7, S 19 GL) September 29, 1952 By (Sgd.) Joseph A. Prenney For the Comptroller Approved for Publishing (Sgd.) Fred A. Moncewicz Comptroller										

## RECAPITULATION

DR.		CR.	
Stock on hand July 1, 1950	\$ 74,695.59	Received during the year	\$263,670.32
Outstanding accounts July 1, 1950	23,454.26	Outstanding accounts June 30, 1951	31,052.27
Payments	270,792.25	Stock on hand June 30, 1951	103,172.03
Balance	28,952.52		
	<hr/>		<hr/>
	\$397,894.62		\$397,894.62

Details of Inventory of Stock on Hand for REFORMATORY FOR WOMEN  
Industries, June 30, 1951 .

INDUSTRIES	Raw Materials	Finished Goods	Machinery and Equipment	Total
FLAG	\$ 10,542.41	\$ 2,622.70	\$ 366.70	\$13,531.81
KNITTING	7,600.38	1,263.75	598.95	9,463.08
SEWING	71,835.28	5,600.51	486.26	77,922.05
POULTRY	1,477.51	226.50	551.08	2,255.09
TOTALS	<u>\$ 91,455.58</u>	<u>\$ 9,713.46</u>	<u>\$2,002.99</u>	<u>\$103,172.03</u>



The Highest and the Lowest Number of Prisoners Employed in Each Industry  
in the State Institutions during the Year ending June 30, 1951

INDUSTRIES	<u>State Institutions</u>							
	State Prison		State Prison Colony		Massachusetts Reformatory		Reformatory for Women	
	Highest	Lowest	Highest	Lowest	Highest	Lowest	Highest	Lowest
Automobile Repair	-	-	-	-	6	-	-	-
Brush	54	32	-	-	-	-	-	-
Cloth and Blankets	-	-	-	-	235	171	-	-
Clothing	-	-	124	97	-	-	-	-
Concrete	-	-	66	48	-	-	-	-
Foundry	74	45	-	-	-	-	-	-
Furniture	-	-	-	-	124	91	-	-
Knitting	-	-	-	-	-	-	16	6
Mattress	-	-	34	25	-	-	-	-
Metal	211	110	86	66	-	-	-	-
Needle Trades	-	-	-	-	-	-	32	10
Poultry	-	-	-	-	-	-	10	3
Printing	53	35	-	-	-	-	-	-
Shoe	-	-	80	57	-	-	-	-
Tobacco	-	-	33	26	-	-	-	-
Underwear	80	23	-	-	-	-	-	-

Financial Statement of Each Industry in the Jails and Houses of Correction, together with the Highest and Lowest Number of Prisoners Employed Thereon, during the Year ending December 31, 1951

JAILS AND HOUSES OF CORRECTION	Industries	DR.				CR.				BALANCES		DEC. 31, 1951		NUMBER OF PRISONERS EMPLOYED		
		Jan. 1, 1951		Payments	Total Debits	Receipts	Dec. 31, 1951		Total Credits	Gain	Loss	Number of Sentenced Prisoners	Number Employed on Industries	Highest	Lowest	Average
		Stock on Hand	Outstanding Accounts				Outstanding Accounts	Stock on Hand								
Allegheny	Brush Mat	\$28,076.30 8,211.47	\$ 1,498.65 183.75	\$16,743.52 4,079.38	\$46,318.47 12,474.60	\$21,684.39 1,471.72	\$2,204.88 334.16	\$27,578.01 7,563.14	\$51,467.28 9,369.02	\$5,148.81 --	-- \$3,105.58		17 5	27 5	16 4	22 5
Totals		\$36,287.77	\$ 1,682.40	\$20,822.90	\$58,793.07	\$23,156.11	\$2,539.04	\$35,141.15	\$60,836.30	\$2,043.23		173	22	32	20	27
Porter Island	Clothing	\$2,700.00	\$ 1,471.00	\$3,786.60	\$7,957.60	\$6,802.92	\$3,937.50	\$1,382.98	\$12,123.40	\$4,165.80	--		31	46	30	37
	Poultry	10,724.00	15,141.72	54,850.74	80,716.46	45,912.66	23,122.26	10,630.70	79,665.62	--	1,050.84		35	37	25	30
	Shoe	--	--	8,683.80	8,683.80	4,905.00	1,018.00	3,041.63	8,964.63	280.83	--		34	42	34	35
Totals		\$13,424.00	\$16,612.72	\$67,321.14	\$97,357.86	\$57,620.58	\$28,077.76	\$15,055.31	\$100,753.65	\$3,395.79		467	100	125	89	102
Greenfield	Chair Caning	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--		--	--	--	--
Northampton	Chair Caning	\$296.05	\$10.00	\$196.73	\$502.78	\$822.78	\$108.85	\$245.00	\$1,176.63	\$673.85	--	21	1	4	1	2
Worcester	Chair Caning	20.00	34.00	178.21	232.21	533.50	--	20.00	\$553.50	321.29	--	71	2	3	1	2
Worcester	Chair Caning & Shoe Repair	202.00	--	--	202.00	424.88	--	382.00	806.88	604.88	--	114	10	10	10	10



## Employment of Prisoners on June 30, 1951

How Prisoners were Occupied in the State Prison, the State Prison Colony, the Massachusetts

Reformatory, the Reformatory for Women and the State Farm on June 30, 1951

EMPLOYMENTS	Totals	State Prison	State Prison Colony	Massa- chusetts Reform- atory	Reform- atory for Women	State Farm
On Productive Industries						
Automobile Repair	-	-	-	-	-	-
Brush	49	49	-	-	-	-
Cloth and Blankets	174	-	-	174	-	-
Clothing	109	-	109	-	-	-
Concrete	59	-	59	-	-	-
Foundry	66	66	-	-	-	-
Furniture	101	-	-	101	-	-
Knitting	10	-	-	-	10	-
Mattress	30	-	30	-	-	-
Metal	176	110	66	-	-	-
Needle Trades	25	-	-	-	25	-
Poultry	9	-	-	-	9	-
Printing	48	48	-	-	-	-
Shoe	57	-	57	-	-	-
Tobacco	31	-	31	-	-	-
Underwear	80	80	-	-	-	-
Miscellaneous	16	-	16	-	-	-
Totals	1,040	353	368	275	44	-
On Miscellaneous Work						
Barbers	20	6	6	4	-	4
Blacksmiths, pipers, tinsmiths, etc.	5	-	-	-	-	5
Carpenters, masons and helpers	29	10	-	19	-	-
Clerks	7	-	-	6	-	1
Cobblers	8	-	-	8	-	-

P. D. 115		87a				
Construction	20	-	20	-	-	-
Firemen	31	10	21	-	-	-
Gardeners, etc.	38	3	-	25	1	9
Hospital attendants and nurses	93	6	30	9	22	26
Houseworkers, sweepers, etc.	204	6	68	20	36	74
Machinists	11	8	-	-	-	3
Painters, whitewashers, etc.	16	-	-	16	-	-
Printers	7	-	7	-	-	-
Repair men	40	-	36	-	-	4
Runners and waiters	59	47	-	-	-	12
Stablemen	11	-	-	-	-	11
Teamsters	8	-	-	-	-	8
Yard hands, etc.	73	41	-	28	-	4
In dairy	30	-	-	-	3	27
In dining rooms	67	-	-	30	7	30
In engineer's department	88	23	-	22	-	43
In farm, barn and road work	108	-	-	87	21	-
In kitchen	181	37	46	26	13	59
In laundry	101	40	40	12	9	-
In library and Educational Department	20	4	10	5	-	1
In poultry plant	14	-	-	-	-	14
In sewing room	26	-	-	25	1	-
In storehouse	11	7	-	2	-	2
In farming, reclaiming land and in repair work	94	-	81	-	-	13
Miscellaneous	59	-	40	14	5	-
Totals	1,479	248	405	358	118	350



Not at Work

D. 115

87 B

Confined to cells, detention room, strong room, etc.

Held for Death House

In band and drill sergeants

In hospital for treatment

In Trade Schools for instruction

Unemployed (including the aged, infirm, etc. not under Doctor's care)

Unassigned

42

4

17

172

25

237

31

1

4

-

3

-

-

-

18

-

-

38

-

3

9

23

-

17

4

25

-

-

-

-

-

22

-

-

14

-

-

-

105

-

234

8

Totals

528

8

68

69

36

347

Recapitulation

On productive industries

On miscellaneous work

Not at work

1,040

1,479

528

353

248

8

368

405

68

275

358

69

44

118

36

-

350

347

Totals

3,047

609

841

702

198<sup>①</sup>

697

① Does not include 1 in outside hospital.

## Number of Prisoners Engaged upon Industries in All the Prisons on June 30, 1951

INDUSTRIES	Totals	State Prison	State Prison Colony	Massa- chusetts Reform- atory	Reform- atory for Women	Jails and Houses of Cor- rection
Automobile Repair	-	-	-	-	-	-
Brush	73	49	-	-	-	24
Chair Caning	13	-	-	-	-	13
Cloth and Blankets	174	-	-	174	-	-
Clothing	147	-	109	-	-	38
Concrete	59	-	59	-	-	-
Foundry	66	66	-	-	-	-
Furniture	101	-	-	101	-	-
Knitting	10	-	-	-	10	-
Mat	5	-	-	-	-	5
Mattress	30	-	30	-	-	-
Metal	176	110	66	-	-	-
Needle Trades	25	-	-	-	25	-
Poultry	37	-	-	-	9	28
Printing	48	48	-	-	-	-
Shoe	93	-	57	-	-	36
Tobacco	31	-	31	-	-	-
Underwear	80	80	-	-	-	-
Miscellaneous	16	-	16	-	-	-
Totals	1,184	353	368	275	44	144



D. 115

Statement Showing Sales from Certain Penal Institutions to Institutions  
and the Market, Respectively, during the Fiscal Year 1951<sup>1</sup>

INSTITUTIONS	Totals	Sales to Institutions	Sales in the Market
State Prison	\$589,493.02	\$576,637.90	\$12,855.12
State Prison Colony	544,902.98	535,346.21	9,556.77
Massachusetts Reformatory	325,690.08	317,445.11	8,244.97
Reformatory for Women	271,268.33	259,529.84	11,738.49
<b>Totals</b>	<b>\$1,731,354.41</b>	<b>\$1,688,959.06</b>	<b>\$42,395.35</b>
Billerica House of Correction	\$23,988.75	\$23,755.72	233.03
Deer Island House of Correction	70,047.96	63,158.40	6,889.56
<b>Totals</b>	<b>\$94,036.71</b>	<b>\$86,914.12</b>	<b>\$7,122.59</b>
Greenfield House of Correction	--	--	--
Northampton House of Correction	921.63	--	921.63
Salem House of Correction	499.50	--	499.50
Worcester House of Correction	424.88	--	424.88
<b>Totals</b>	<b>\$1,846.01</b>	<b>--</b>	<b>\$1,846.01</b>
<b>Grand Total</b>	<b>\$1,827,237.13</b>	<b>\$1,775,873.18</b>	<b>\$51,363.95</b>

<sup>1</sup> Sales from State institutions are reported for the year ending June 30, 1951; sales from county institutions are reported for the year ending December 31, 1951.